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THE TIMES

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Countryman trial clears four police

A jury in the Central Criminal Court acquitted four London policemen on charges brought by Operation Countryman, the investigation into allegations of London police corruption. Both earlier cases brought by Countryman against London policemen had also ended in acquittals. Page 4

Royal couple to the rescue

The Prince and Princess of Wales helped to save a boy being crushed against a barrier by a crowd welcoming them in Newcastle upon Tyne. The Princess saw the boy in danger and the couple helped him to safety. Page 2

Argentines land in Falklands

The Foreign Office is to be asked by a Conservative MP for a full statement about the illegal landing on an outlying part of the Falkland Islands of about 50 Argentines who raised their country's flag. Page 6

Columbia hits mechanical snag

After a flawless blast-off from the Kennedy Space Centre, the space shuttle Columbia developed a fault in one of its hydraulic power units. It was described as a minor problem. Back page

19 convicted in mail train case

Thomas Wisbey, who took part in the Great Train Robbery, was fined £500 for handling travellers' cheques stolen in a series of mail train thefts. Eighteen others were also convicted and jail sentences totalling 37 years were imposed. Page 2

'Times' racing industry series

Today The Times launches a major series on the horse racing industry. Last night Sir Desmond Plummer, chairman of the Levy Board, said he would not be able to provide funds to save the Grand National, but would help smaller courses. Pages 17, 18

Cable TV plan for growth

A £200m plan to provide cable television to half of Britain's homes was put forward by the Information Technology Advisory Panel. The Home Secretary announced an inquiry into policy on the growth of cable services. Page 2

Matthews quits

Lord Matthews resigned from the board of JAGC after an abortive attempt by non-executive directors to oust Mr Robert Holmes a Court as chairman. Page 13

Roy Fox dies

Roy Fox, the band leader of the 1930s, who was said to have earned £1,000 a week when the average wage was £5, died in a South London home at the weekend. He was 81.

'The Times'

Readers of yesterday's earlier editions will have noticed that a photograph was omitted from the Arts Page. This was due to production difficulties, and we apologise.

Leader page, 9.
Letters: On seabed rights, from Professor D. R. Denman, and Mr R. C. O'Leary; European Alliance, from Sir Clive Rose; leeches, from Mr D. Demer; Leading articles: Cable television; Lower Saxony elections; Pakistan Features, pages 7, 8.
In the grip of Rome fever, by Clifford Longley; Sir Raymond Penock argues for more staff consultation in industry; mounting tension in the West Bank; London fashion, by Stacy Menkes.
Obituary, page 10.
Dr Helena Wright, Mr Harry H. Corbett.

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Heseltine to seek 9% cut in council spending

By David Walker

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, will ask local councils tomorrow to begin planning for a 9 per cent cut in their spending in 1983-84 on the basis of a 9 per cent cut in real terms in their current expenditure on such items as teachers and social services. The reduction is larger than previously announced. Judging by the Government's control of council spending in recent years, the new target is highly unlikely to be realized. But if it is not achieved, the Government will have to substantially revise its spending plans upwards. The new target is set out in papers prepared for the Conservative Council on Local Government Finance; tomorrow's meeting will direct the work of a group of councils in examining council jobs and spending over the coming months. According to information that has been collected by the Department of the Environment, the budgets of English councils for 1982-83 are £1,200m, or 6 per cent above the Government's expenditure targets. A further reduction of 3 per cent would be necessary for council spending in 1983-84 to match the Government's present plans. Council planning during the next few months will be beset by more uncertainty about the future than is usual. The new system of cash planning used in full for the first time in the Government's recent public spending White Paper means, in the opinion of some, that no figures are reliable beyond the end of March 1983. Mr Heseltine may give some sign tomorrow of how he proposes to deal with the "overspending" by local councils in 1982-83. One problem is that up to half the £1,200m is attributable to Conservative-controlled councils: about £550m of spending above targets belongs to the county councils; about £50m to district councils and the rest to the city and London councils. Last year, Mr Heseltine penalised overspending councils by holding back some of the rate support grant. He could do the same again. But during debates on the controversial Local Government Finance (No 2) Bill, ministers promised that holding back of grant would not discriminate among councils: except according to a pre-determined formula. Councils are especially vulnerable to a loss of income from grants in 1982-83 because the Finance Bill abolishes their power to levy supplementary rates.

Tory MPs rally round Whitelaw

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, had an overwhelmingly friendly reception last night from Conservative backbench MPs who are worried about the rising crime rate but who have no new ideas for tackling it. Given the warning that Mr Whitelaw's critics in the party were preparing to attack him at a meeting of the Conservative Home Affairs Committee at Westminster, scores of Conservative MPs turned up to show their support for the Home Secretary and his liberal administration of the Home Office. About 100 MPs were at the meeting, and the chairman, Mr Edward Gardner, QC, MP for South Pyke, said afterwards that it was one of the most remarkable demonstrations of support for the Home Secretary that he could remember. Mr Gardner said that after Mr Whitelaw had given a satisfactory review of Home Office policy, the questioning was "almost entirely favourable and friendly", no doubt, something, he said, Mr Gardner, found surprising. He thought this was because the Government has provided for an increase in police numbers, has brought in a new legislation for treating young offenders and has started new prison buildings programme. Mr Whitelaw faced the expected calls for the restoration of capital and corporal punishment, but he is known to be opposed. As many as 95 Conservative MPs have signed a Commons motion supporting the Police Federation's call for capital punishment to be brought back. The Home Secretary said he hoped to legislate for some of the proposals to strengthen police powers put forward by a recent royal commission, but he did not specify. He did indicate, however, that he intends to change the law so that people who have served prison terms will no longer be able to serve on juries, something for which many MPs have pressed. Mr Whitelaw also told the party that the police were determined to deal with any outbreak of violence which might mark the anniversary of last year's riots in the English cities, beginning with the outbreak in Brixton, south London, last April. He said there was some risk of trouble because of what he called the "anniversary technique" by which trouble makers promote demonstrations. He said the response to any trouble, which he was not really expecting, would be determined and speedy. Mr Gardner found no evidence in last night's meeting that the party was becoming restive over Mr Whitelaw's handling of crime. Mr Whitelaw told the meeting that he was wholly determined to deal in particular with street crime and burglary. He thought the argument about hard and soft policemen did not help. He believed a good policeman was both a community policeman and a policeman capable of catching criminals.

Iraq in desperate search for peace as Iran launches new offensive

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, March 22

The Iraqi Government of President Saddam Hussein is now desperately searching for a peaceful settlement to the Gulf war. A bitterly fought battle around the town of Bostan last month enabled the Iraqis to reoccupy high land above the Iraqi-Iranian frontier and put a temporary end to what looked like becoming a debacle for President Hussein's army. But this small victory was achieved at the cost of heavy casualties. The Iraqis claimed 7,700 fatalities but Iraqi sources suggest that their own death toll may have been almost equally serious. Iraqi rehabilitation after this small tactical success was so great that President Hussein had to appear on television to urge Baghdad residents to stop firing their machine-guns into the air in celebration. In December, the town of Bostan had been lost by Iraqi troops, a severe setback which was followed up with some ruthless justice from the Government. President Hussein is said personally to have executed several senior army officers. It is against this grim background that Iraq's latest gestures towards peace should be seen. Having originally fought their way into Iran in September, 1980, after tearing up the treaty of Shatt-al-Arab waterway, the Iraqis are no longer insisting on sole control of the river. At least one senior member



President Hussein: Plea on television

of the Revolutionary Command Council in Baghdad has suggested that Iraqi troops might withdraw from Iran by stages once negotiations had begun between the two sides. In previous months, no such compromise was countenanced by the authorities in Baghdad. Iraq had previously demanded the creation of an international tribunal to determine responsibility for the war. For more than a year, Iraq refused to accept the idea, but last week President Hussein asked the Organisation of Islamic Conference to set up just such a committee. The only conclusion that can be drawn from this volte face is that the Iraqis are becoming increasingly concerned lest the war — far from remaining stalemate — might soon be lost. The war is providing a frightening drain on the coun-



An Israeli soldier kicks away a barrel as burning tyres block a Ramallah street.

Israeli soldiers kill second West Bank demonstrator

From Christopher Walker, Ramallah, March 22

Israeli troops firing live ammunition killed another Palestinian demonstrator today, the second to die in 48 hours after soldiers were given orders to fire straight into a stone-throwing crowd. The killing took place as the mass Arab protest against last week's Israeli dismantling of the elected Palestinian council of El Bireh moved into its fourth consecutive day. Israeli forces made determined efforts to break the strike in a number of key areas, but these were largely unsuccessful. According to a military spokesman, the young Palestinian was shot after a crowd attacked an army patrol at a refugee camp. Two young Arabs were wounded by the bullet but no immediate indication of their condition was available. The spokesman claimed that troops had first fired tear gas grenades and shots in the air, before turning their weapons on the legs of the crowd. Palestinian sources named the dead demonstrator as Mohammed Badha, 17. His death occurred only hours after an official announcement from Tel Aviv clearing troops who shot dead another 17-year-old Arab youth in El Bireh on Saturday from any blame. It was claimed that he had been on a roof at the time. Justifying the controversial policy of shooting live ammunition, Major General Uri Orr, the chief of Israel's central command, said tonight: "The Arabs in these areas get used to soldiers shooting in the air, and they have taken advantage of that to stone the soldiers, hoping that they will not be harmed as a result. The soldiers who shot at the legs of the rioters did so at the direct orders of an authorized officer and in self-defence." The general told Israel Radio that in recent weeks the real struggle between the Israeli civilian administration and the Palestine Liberation Organization had begun for the control of the West Bank. He admitted that barricades in cities and collective punishment were being employed, but said that riots were also a collective act.

Ministry censured over missile

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence has been censured by a Commons select committee for poor management of the £1,000m Chevaline modernization of Britain's Polaris nuclear missiles. Chevaline, a missile improvement which will enable Polaris to be maintained until Trident missiles, the chosen replacement, are ready in the 1990s, is expected to be operational next year. Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, admitted during the Warrington by-election campaign last July that the costs of Chevaline had gone bananas. The project has now been investigated by the Commons Select Committee of Public Accounts which, in a report to be published shortly, levels serious criticism against the ministry for an under-estimation of costs, timescale, and overall poor management. Whitehall's consistent failure to inform Parliament of the progress of the scheme is considered unacceptable; behind a blanket of security and secrecy the cost of the project rose from the 1972 estimate of £170m to the present forecast of £1,000m. Initial studies of Polaris modernization began in 1967, with detailed work starting in 1972. But the select committee has found that the ministry failed to take a firm grip on the scheme. Extensive management changes were introduced in 1976, by which time the price of Chevaline had risen to £300m, and the committee feels that these changes should have been introduced in 1974. The fact that the criticism would appear to be concentrated between 1970 and 1974, when Lord Carrington was Secretary of State for Defence, could prove an embarrassment for the Foreign Secretary. Parliament was not informed of the Chevaline project until January, 1980. It was also pointed out that management failure and the escalation of costs make it impossible, at this stage, to determine whether the Government made the correct choice to start with. Hillhead and Trident, Page 3

Radio station admits it misreported Thorn

By Our Foreign Staff

Mr Gaston Thorn, the President of the European Commission, yesterday sent an angry telegram to a West German radio station accusing it of distorting his remarks to make it seem that he was angry and bitter with the British Government. In a news summary of an interview with Mr Thorn, the Südwestfunk radio station, in Baden Baden, on Sunday had given the impression that Mr Thorn had accused Britain of national egoism and greed in its attempt to cut its contribution to the EEC budget. Many news organizations, including The Times and the BBC gave prominent coverage to Mr Thorn's reported comments and Mrs Thatcher was initially said to have been irritated by the vehemence of the alleged attack. Südwestfunk conceded yesterday that the distortion of Mr Thorn's remarks was the result of extremely embarrassing misreporting by one of its staff. The journalist who had compiled the news summary of the interview — a common practice in the West German media — had given "an entirely personal impression of the interview which was in no way based on what Mr Thorn had actually said", a spokesman for the radio station admitted. The summary, which was couched entirely in indirect speech, was teleaxed to DPA, the West German press agency, which admitted that it compounded the error by putting the words "national egoism" in inverted commas. A spokes-

Shell puts 5p on petrol price

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Shell attempted yesterday to start a new round of petrol price increases by putting 5p a gallon on pump prices with effect from midnight last night. The move, which will be followed by BP, comes less than two weeks after the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced a 9p a gallon increase in excise duty. To the undoubted bafflement of motorists, it also comes at a time when there is a world oil glut, and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has just decided to cut its production in a desperate effort to avoid reducing its oil prices. This has not stopped the big oil companies losing millions of pounds on petrol. The average price of four star petrol in the London area will go up 15.4p a gallon to 159.5p. In rural areas where petrol has been selling at an average of 164p a gallon, prices would stay about the same, or even fall slightly, Shell said. The company said one purpose of its move was to eliminate disparity of up to 30p a gallon in pump prices between different parts of the country. BP said last night it would follow Shell's move in the next day or two. Esso, the third of the big three, also wants to put prices up, but said that it would wait before acting. Budget excise duty increases on cigarettes of 5p on a packet of 20 are expected to start showing up in the shops next month. Gallaher, the second largest tobacco manufacturer which stockpiled to keep its prices at pre-Budget levels, said last night it would be raising prices from April 9, pushing its Benson and Hedges to £1.04 for 20 and Silk Cut to £1.03. Other manufacturers, many of which have been absorbing the Budget increases to peg their own prices, are expected to follow Gallaher shortly. Passengers down, page 2

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NOT A SINGLE LEAF IS FOREIGN

Trident dominates the Hillhead war of words

From Jonathan Wills, Glasgow

Eleven Scottish Conservative MPs, including Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, turned out on the streets of Glasgow yesterday to back Mr Gerald Malone in the final stretch of the Hillhead by-election campaign.

The Conservative candidate also received an encouraging message from the Prime Minister, who wrote that "the people of Hillhead understand that at this juncture of our affairs courage and consistency of purpose are the supreme political virtues". Mrs Margaret Thatcher endorsed Mr Malone as a first-class candidate who shared her view that there were signs of success for government policies.

Clearly incensed by that endorsement, Mr Malone was in top form, making a spirited defence of the decision to buy the Trident missile, defending the fight to private education and forecasting better unemployment figures.

"We are on course", said Mr Malone, "and am extremely confident of victory on Thursday". "Hear, Hear", the MPs chorused in their best parliamentary voices as Mr Malone announced that he would be taking his seat alongside them next week.

A weekend of brisk canvassing had put new life into the Labour campaign when Mr David Wiseman met the world's press and issued a challenge to Mr Malone "to

produce a single positive idea for cutting the dole queues which Mrs Thatcher's government has created".

Mrs Helen Liddell, the party's Scottish secretary, said that far from conceding defeat, as some had suggested, the Labour camp was in good heart. "We may be in for a surprise on Thursday", she declared.

Mr Donald Dewar, MP for the neighbouring constituency of Garscadden, made another eloquent attack on the "unprincipled, mechanistic incinerator of the Social Democratic-Liberal Alliance".

Mr Roy Jenkins had been carefully packaged by his hard-working campaign managers, said Mr Dewar, but in large parts of Hillhead the product was turning out to be unsalable. Some of the SDP policy stands were "patently incoherent, particularly on devolution and the Trident".

Trident missiles were much in evidence in Glasgow. Mr Wiseman repeated that Labour was the only party that would do away with all nuclear weapons on British soil and in British waters. More jobs would be created if the Trident money was spent on housing instead.

Mr Jenkins promised that an alliance government would cancel Trident for economic and political reasons, if it were still only a paper scheme, when the SDP gained power. If Trident had been paid for, then that would be a different matter.

Mr Jenkins repeated that Polaris could remain an effective deterrent until the end of the century. Not all Labour voters were in favour of Labour's unilateralist defence policy, he thought. As he neared the end of an exhausting campaign, Mr Jenkins was firmly convinced that everything was going the SDP's way. There were enough voters who wanted to change the "duopoly" of political power for him to win, he said, and he was heartened by the spontaneity of reaction to his canvassing and the "sensational" attendance at public meetings.

There was optimism even at the headquarters of the Scottish National Party, generally reckoned to be trailing badly behind the three leaders. Mr George Leslie, the candidate, reminded the press that his party always got more votes than the opinion polls suggested.

Mr James Sillars, vice-chairman of the SDP, agreed that while devolution was not an issue in a campaign dominated by unemployment, Trident, education cuts and bad housing, people would soon realize that constitutional change was essential if the Scots were to have real power to do something about these other issues.

May 1979 result:
Glasgow: T. G. O. 12,368
Harris, M. 11,151
Buchanan, G. 10,000
C. majority 2,000

Frank Johnson, Back page.

Colonel Blackwood salutes history

From Our Correspondent Bristol

A salute from Lieutenant-Colonel Jean Blackwood (right), who made military history yesterday when she became the first woman to take command of a British Army unit. She took up her appointment as colonel in charge of the 37th Wessex and Welsh Signals Regiment (Volunteers) of the territorial Army, based at Horfield Common, Bristol.

Colonel Blackwood, aged 37, started her territorial career with a WRAC independent company 20 years ago, when she was a radiography student. She was encouraged by her father, a Regular Army major. By the time she was transferred to the Wessex and Welsh in 1967 she was a commissioned lieutenant.

She said: "The men of the regiment are used to having WRAC officers, as the regiment is about a quarter women. There are no disciplinary problems from soldiers taking orders from us; I do not think they see it as essentially different from having a male commander."

It is unlikely that colonel Blackwood will ever have to order her men into close combat. The regiment is not a front-line infantry unit. "We are not involved in front-line fighting and will not be. The only time such a situation might arise is in defence." She has no children and lives with her husband, a music lecturer.

Staff Sergeant Arthur Cheetham, a regular soldier for 27 years, said: "I had a slight feeling of trepidation initially over having a woman in charge, but I have got over that now."



Judge attacks early release of prisoners

Violent prisoners are being released before the end of their sentences while the public is being subjected to a "crime explosion", Judge Michael Argyle said at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Citizens in some areas were talking of forming vigilante groups to protect themselves and the police were being asked to recapture released criminals who had repeatedly reoffended.

Judge Argyle jailed for life a man who carried out sex offences against two women, aged 24, after breaking into their home. The women would not have suffered their ordeal if the released man had been made to serve out his full sentence for similar previous crimes, the judge said.

Desmond Adams, aged 24, of Crimsdown Road, Battersea, south London, was convicted of robbery, burglary and sexual assault while armed with a broadsword. He committed the offences while on "home leave" from a five-year sentence for similar offences.

Judge Argyle awarded the women £250 each for their courage in trying to fight him off and the physical and mental harm they suffered. He said: "I have little doubt that he would do it or try to do it again if given the opportunity."

The judge added that the case had caused him great "unease" and was his second recently where an accused man could not have carried out offences if he had been allowed to complete his full

sentence by the authorities, "including the Court of Appeal".

Judge Argyle said: "All over the country police and prison officers are being asked to control a crime explosion, and judges to try and retry criminals due to the actions of some parts of bureaucracy who are tending to make their task more difficult."

"It is a pity that much of the time of the police, as with this defendant, is taken up by recapturing dangerous criminals on home leave, remission, bail or parole."

Birch 'ineffective in crime fight'

More than three quarters of those birched in the Isle of Man since 1960 reoffended, Mrs Vivien Stern, director of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, said in a statement yesterday (Our Home Affairs Correspondent writes).

The statement which coincides with today's debate on corporal punishment in the House of Commons standing committee on the Criminal Justice Bill, concedes that violent crimes have increased in the Isle of Man since the birch fell into disuse. But it says these crimes have also increased in other European countries where there has been no change in penalties.

Mrs Stern says that in the past corporal punishment has proved ineffective in the fight against crime.

Mabs join fight against cancer

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Research into a series of relatively simple tests for the early detection of certain forms of cancer, diagnosis of infectious illnesses and the investigation of hormone deficiencies was outlined yesterday by Mr Gerard Fairclough, chief executive of Celtech.

That is the biotechnology company created with government and private money to exploit discoveries in Medical Research Council and university laboratories in Britain.

The tests depend on the development of a range of special biochemicals that allow a new form of analysis to be made of samples of blood and urine. The discovery which makes possible that method for early diagnosis comes from research in genetic engineering that shows how to manufacture pure strains of substances known as monoclonal antibodies, or mabs.

The discovery of monoclonal antibodies was used by Mr Fairclough at a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts as an example of how he expects advances in biotechnology to lead to the creation of wholly new industries for the twenty-first century. Those innovations would

form the third generation of biotechnology, in his view.

The first generation stretches back centuries, involving processes such as baking bread or brewing beer with the aid of fermentation. The second generation began about forty years ago with discoveries such as antibiotics.

The next generation lies in discoveries that began about seven years ago, making it possible to create organisms by genetic engineering, thus overcoming limitations of classical genetics in improving organisms by selective breeding.

One of the ways to achieve this transfer of genes is to fuse together cells of different types.

The idea of the cell fusion process is to create immortal hybrids which secrete a pure strain of antibody.

Although the molecules are designed specifically to attack a particular target, it is impossible to try to separate individual types from a sample of blood. Yet if pure assays were available the molecules would make precise markers for identifying the telltale substance that certain cancers and infectious organisms release into the blood at an early stage.

CASH PLEA FOR WRONG JAILING

By Frances Gibb

Statutory compensation for those who have been wrongly imprisoned is proposed in an amendment tabled yesterday to the Criminal Justice Bill, now in its committee stage.

The amendment, proposed by Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party civil liberties group, aims to improve the compensation procedure, which many lawyers and civil libertarians feel is inadequate.

His proposal would provide compensation for wrongful imprisonment in two circumstances: where someone is imprisoned before trial and the charges are then dropped or thrown out at committal proceedings; or where someone spends time in prison after being convicted but is then given a free pardon or released on appeal.

Mr Kilroy-Silk said yesterday: "It is only fair to innocent people who have lost their liberty for many months that they should receive compensation from the state. An innocent person in prison can lose his job, family and reputation."

He has also proposed a new clause to the Bill allowing to recommend compensation for people acquitted after spending time in prison awaiting trial.

CYPRIOIS FIGHT TO STAY IN UK

By Lucy Hodges

A campaign was launched yesterday to try to prevent the Government from forcing more of the Cypriots who fled their island eight years ago to return there.

A booklet has been published, signatures are being collected for a petition, pickets are being organized and every MP will be lobbied. So far about 8,000 of the 10,000 Cypriots who came here have returned.

The campaigners say that difficulties have arisen because the previous Labour Government refused to give refugee status to the Cypriots who left the island after the Greek Cypriot coup and the Turkish invasion, but gave them visitor status. Their leave to remain here was renewed from time to time.

The Home Office has increasingly refused to extend that leave, saying the situation on the island has been returning to normal.

The Cypriot Community Workers Action Group denies that. Its booklet, *Compulsory Deportations: The Case of Cypriot Refugees Living in the United Kingdom*, says that the Home Office is hardening what was once a flexible approach.

Compulsory Deportations, (Free from Cypriot Community Workers Action Group, 26 Crowndale Road, London NW1).

£1,000m shop thefts claim

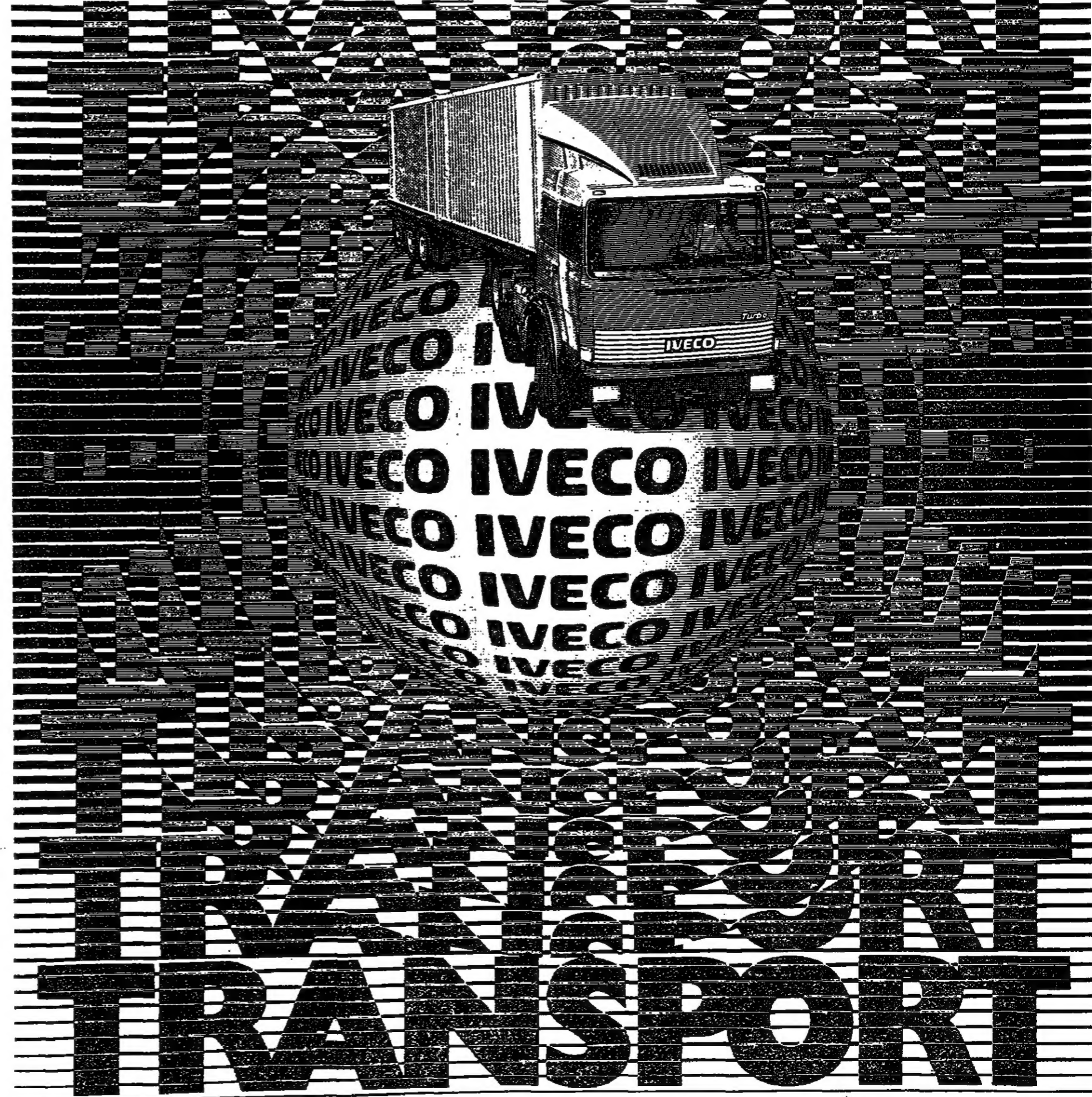
By David Nicholson-Lord

Thefts from shops are likely to pass the £1,000m mark this year, coinciding with increasing skill by thieves and a wave of attacks on staff of "frightening" proportions, it was claimed yesterday.

Security heads at several leading department store chains, including Marks and Spencer, British Home Stores, Debenhams and Woolworth, united in calls for more "realistic" penalties to deter offenders, more compensation for goods stolen and greater public recognition of shop theft as a serious crime.

Their campaign, organized through the Association for the Prevention of Theft in Shops, seems likely to add a further twist to the law and order controversy, in advance of the Lords debate on Wednesday.

Lady Phillips, director of the association, who will speak in the debate, condemned the term "shoplifting" as a euphemism, and criticized sympathetic treatment of shoplifters by the media. "It is a 'them and us' thing to steal from shops," she said. "It is socially acceptable. That is the frightening thing."



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IVECO, A WORLD OF TRANSPORT



Operation Countryman court case

Policemen cleared of corruption

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Four London policemen were cleared yesterday by a jury at the Central Criminal Court of conspiring to pervert the course of justice. Three of the officers were also acquitted of corruption charges in a prosecution mounted by Operation Countryman, the inquiry into allegations of London police corruption.

The London policemen were charged as a result of Countryman, which has cost £2m. Two other Countryman trials have led to acquittals. The jury announced its verdict at the end of an eight-week trial, one of the policemen in the dock, Inspector Terence Babbage, shouted: "Thank you. Thank you," and raised his hands in the air. Afterwards, Det. Constable Paul Rextrew said the charges had been monstrous and should never have been brought.

Constable Rextrew, aged 26, and Mr Babbage, aged 38, were charged with Det. Sergeant John David Ross, aged 34, and Det. Constable Michael Bradley Ross, his brother, aged 31, with conspiring to pervert the course of justice by planting evidence against two men after a bank robbery, and falsely claiming that articles had been found and that oral admissions had been made.

The constables and the sergeant were also charged with making unwarranted demands for money. During the trial Mr Babbage was formally acquitted of making a false statement. All the charges were denied.

The allegations of perverting the course of justice revolved around an 18,000 armed band raid in 1977 and the arrest of Mr John Twoomey and Mr Patrick Carpenter, both of west London. In 1979 the case against the two men was dropped at the Central Criminal Court after allegations of police corruption which led to the Countryman prosecution.

Mr Carpenter has since been convicted of burglary and Mr Twoomey is in custody charged with two cases of armed robbery in 1981.

'Swevey' squad's inquiries were beset by problems

By Our Crime Reporter

During the course of the Operation Countryman trial at the Central Criminal Court, which finished yesterday, one of the difficulties of the rural forces taking part in Countryman.

London officers were dealing with incidents of armed robbery every hour, while the home base of the Countryman officers, had little more to worry about than the theft of invalid carriages. It was a cruel, and inaccurate, jibe, but one that may well be taken up in the aftermath of the third prosecution in which Countryman has failed to secure a conviction.

At a cost of more than £2m, the officers London detectives dubbed derisively as the "Swevey" have succeeded only in convicting a group of civilians after the biggest trial against corruption in London police forces of the late 1970s.

The first officer charged by Countryman, a member of the City of London force, had his case dropped at a magistrates' court. Prosecutions of another City detective and two Metropolitan Police officers both ended in acquittals last year.

Countryman was established in the summer of 1978 to investigate alleged links between corruption in the police and criminals in connection with three serious London robberies.

But the Countryman team rapidly found themselves on the receiving end of an array of other allegations, often made by criminals who said they could not trust the Complaints Investigation Bureau (CIB) at Scotland Yard.

Two of the cases Countryman brought to trial, including the one yesterday, arose from such allegations, which at one point pushed the size of the investigating team to almost 100 officers. Worried by security in London, the inquiry team moved its base to Goldingham, Surrey.

The inquiry became not only expensive but controversial, with allegations of obstruction. Early in 1980 Mr Arthur Hambleton, the retired Chief Constable of Dorset, publicly claimed that there had been attempts to block the inquiry, that the Director of Public Prosecutions had been too cautious and that 20 to 25 officers might eventually face prosecution.

A few months later control of Countryman was taken over by Dorset's hands and passed to Sir Peter Matthews, Chief Constable of Surrey, who established liaison with Scotland Yard. In the summer of 1980 the Yard said Countryman would be wound up within months. The investigating force had been cut to a quarter.

Last June Countryman's investigation of the Metropolitan Police was officially wound up. Deputy Commissioner Patrick Kavanagh said press reports had grossly exaggerated the situation. Many allegations had been made maliciously by criminals.

But the controversy refused to die, as the investigation had done. Last August, a Granada World in Action television programme claimed that there had been obstruction and that complaints had been made by Countryman to the Yard. Mr Hambleton's Times that he supported the programme.

Beneath the battles between the senior officers there have also been claims and counter-claims from their juniors on each side. London detectives have said that the country officers were easily taken in, unversed in the ways of London, which has a unique crime situation.

For their part Countryman officers, many of whom are very senior and experienced detectives, say all detectives in whatever force receive the same training. The law is the law, regardless of the police force.

There are those who believe that the failures of Countryman will mean that corruption continues to thrive in London despite more than 100 CIB detectives. But Countryman is not over yet. There is still at least one case to be heard in the next few months, and one Countryman source believes that further arrests are likely.

A skeleton team is still investigating the original investigations involving the City of London police. Arrests by regional crime squads in connection with three robberies may yet throw up results.

In the meantime the last word on Countryman has not been heard at Scotland Yard. When Countryman was withdrawn from the Metropolitan Police over cases of alleged corruption were passed to a special squad set up within CIB. Twenty officers are still at work.

RSPCA CALL TO NEUTER WILD CATS

By John Young

The growing numbers of feral (non-domesticated) cats in Britain would be best controlled by trapping and neutering, a working party of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals suggests.

Its report observes that colonies of feral cats, previously largely confined to farms, developed in towns and cities during the Second World War bombing, when whole rows of houses were destroyed and domestic pets were left to fend for themselves.

Since then indiscriminate breeding, a diminished responsibility towards pet animals, the inclination of many people to feed strays, and restrictions on pets by local authorities have contributed to their increase.

The world's party's survey to 704 colonies, with an estimated population of about 12,300 cats. There were heavy concentrations in the large metropolitan areas, and 52 colonies were found in one 10 sq kilometre of central London.

Feral cats in the United Kingdom (RSPCA, Causeway, Horsham, Sussex, RH12 1HG, 01323 55555).

UK in dock over pay equality

By Lucy Hodges

The United Kingdom is in the dock again today, this time at the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg, accused of breaking EEC law by not giving women equal pay for work of equal value.

The case, which is being brought by the EEC, has been progressing slowly through the Brussels bureaucracy since 1979. If, as is expected, the 11 judges rule against Britain, the Government will be forced to rewrite the Equal Pay Act. But it will not happen without a fight.

Mr Peter Scott, QC, will be arguing on behalf of the United Kingdom that we have fulfilled the letter and spirit of the Treaty of Rome. Even if there is a technical discrepancy between our law and Europe's, he will say we have done the best we can.

The EEC's argument, strongly supported by the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC), is that our Act allows for equal pay only where a woman is doing "like work" with a man or where her work has been rated as equivalent under a job-evaluation scheme.

That means that the Equal Pay Act is really not much use to most women, the EEC says.

Rights for patients detained in hospital

MENTAL HEALTH

The rights of mental patients, the public and of hospital staff who cared for mental patients were emphasized by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, when he moved the second reading of the Mental Health (Amendment) Bill.

Mr Fowler said the Bill did not seek to overturn the principles of the 1959 Act, which acknowledged that some mentally disordered patients presented problems which had no parallel among the physically ill. The new measure sought to build on the principles of that Act, and to take account of developments since 1959.

The Bill concerned the small number of patients, some 19,000 admissions a year out of 200,000, who had to be detained or made subject to compulsory conditions by way of guardianship. Detention in hospital became necessary where a patient needed care and treatment for his mental disorder for his own health or safety or the protection of others and when he was unwilling or unable to enter or stay in hospital voluntarily.

Detained patients were deprived of their liberty at a time when it was essential, and that there were proper rights of appeal, and that detention for treatment should be ended as soon as the need for it passed.

Secondly, detained patients were particularly vulnerable because of their confused or disturbed mental state. So their care and treatment must have safeguards.

Without these considerations the progress made in improving services and general attitudes on mental health could be severely jeopardised.

A major change made in the House of Lords by the Government was the removal of the term "mentally handicapped" and its replacement by the term "mentally ill". The purpose was to make it clear that for most mentally handicapped people the powers in the Act had no relevance.

One major reason for the confusion in the public mind of mental illness and mental handicap was that the two conditions were dealt with together under the Mental Health Act.

On the arrangements for compulsory admission, continued detention and removal, the Bill made a significant change in the conditions of admission and continued detention under the long-term powers. These criteria for detention enabled a patient to be detained or continue to be detained unless there was genuine need.

In addition to the test of treatability — that was whether the patient was likely to benefit from treatment — the conditions were that the patient's mental disorder must be of a nature or degree which made it appropriate for him to receive medical treatment in hospital, that it was necessary for the health or safety of the patient or others that he should receive such treatment and that it could not be provided unless he was detained or made subject to compulsory conditions.

The Bill made major improvements in the access to mental health review tribunals. Without these improvements, the progress made in improving services and general attitudes on mental health could be severely jeopardised.

Hitherto, only those patients detained under the longer-term powers had had access to the tribunals. Now the Bill introduced a new power, under which about 6,000 patients were admitted each year, to enable them to apply to the tribunals for a review of their case, and the tribunals were to be able to order the discharge of a restricted patient independent of the Home Secretary.

On mentally disordered offenders, like other detained patients, have more frequent opportunities to have their cases considered by the tribunals.

Most of the arrangements for the tribunals were the work of the new special health act commission — which would concentrate its

attention on the needs of detained patients.

The giving of treatment was a central issue in the Bill. It would be wrong to detain someone in hospital without providing treatment. Without treatment, hospitals that detained patients would become simply prisons under another name.

In the case of mentally disordered patients there should be a right to impose treatment where necessary. The Bill, for the first time, stated the general principle that where a detained patient could not understand the purpose and effect of the treatment, it should not be imposed on him except in the strictly defined circumstances set out in the Bill.

There were three sets of circumstances — the responsible medical officer could treat a detained patient for mental disorder without consent in emergencies; general nursing and other general care could be provided without the patient's consent; and treatment such as electro-convulsive therapy, medication and surgical treatment could be given without the patient's consent with the agreement of an independent psychiatrist appointed by the multi-disciplinary Mental Health Act Commission.

Even with those safeguards there would be certain treatment that could not be given unless the patient consented. That was the treatment which gave rise to special safeguards and which would be specified in regulations. Unless the patient gave his consent and unless the second condition was met, the independent psychiatrist would be given, that treatment could not be given.

The Bill provided a carefully thought-out scheme in which the safeguards were graduated according to the particular category of treatment. The safeguard of consent was the most important single innovation in the Bill. The commission would carry on where Parliament left off, and the role of the tribunals for detained patients.

Mr Gwyneth Danwoody, opposition spokesman on the health service (Crews, Lab), said there were aspects of the Bill and Mr Fowler's speech which were radically different from what he had said at the time of the Bill's introduction. He said that the Bill would be taken by a Labour Government. At no point did Mr Fowler touch on the basic and important question of finance.

Changes in definition were to be welcomed. It was important to give a lead to those who were undertaking the work of mental health as being an overall enveloping term that took account of everyone who was in need of mental health care. They were taking on a very large number of patients.

Even after amendment of the Bill in the Lords, there were still a great many questions and parts

which needed to be clarified and extended.

It should look closely at the whole role of the nursing profession in relation to the Bill. Nurses were to be given wider powers but Mr Fowler did not say he would be holding consultations with the various health professionals in order to spell out the conditions in which new terms of service would operate.

The profession should be given specific written explanations of their legal responsibilities and the legal safeguards to their position. This would be welcomed in particular by the nursing unions.

The six-hour holding power sounded adequate and was a definite improvement, but it might not always be adequate. There were occasions in understaffed hospitals where nurses might face difficulties perhaps at weekends or late at night. The minister should consider a break clause of say 30 minutes so it would be possible for the six-hour power to be renewed.

She hoped they would not get into the situation where secure units were regarded as highly dangerous operations and local authorities and health service residents would regard them as a disadvantage rather than an advantage.

It would be wrong if the general public were allowed to believe they would in some way endanger the people who would be living close to them.

Mr Fowler: There are plans in all but one of the regional health authorities for regional secure units. We hope that by 1985 we will have 500 places in regional secure units. It is not going to go far enough, but it is a considerable step forward.

Mr Danwoody: Looking at the present financial situation of the NHS, I have considerable doubt whether that timetable will be adhered to. If we get 500 places in such a short time I will be extremely happy.

If patients were to ask to have their cases taken before the tribunals, would the minister give an undertaking that they would be given a hearing?

There was clear evidence that the majority of the cases that went before the tribunals were not represented. Ordinary people were not taking them on. The burden of mental illness found themselves worried by the formal atmosphere of other tribunals. How could they be a problem for the patient in these particular circumstances?

In some instances where there was not proper representation even the papers that were

Mr Lament (Kingston upon Thames, Con): I am sure that discussions between the Department of Health and the Department of Social Security and the company took place in London last month. Some progress was made but there remained some issues still to be agreed.

The final decision of the board of Nissan will also (he added) depend upon identification of a suitable site and a successful outcome to discussions which it is intended should take place with the relevant trade unions.

Mr Miller (Bromsgrove and Redditch, Con): The imbalance of trade between Japan and the EEC is a matter of considerable concern. There is, therefore, an urgency that the Japanese should make a substantial investment in this country to offset that imbalance.

Is the Government doing everything possible to impress upon the company these considerations, and the fact that a further long delay in the decision might prejudice the conditions so far established?

Mr Lament: Overseas investment is certainly a way in which the imbalance between this country and Japan can be rectified. I understand his anxiety that the negotiations with Nissan are prolonged, but it is an important project for them and it is natural that they should want to research it thoroughly.

I hope it will not be too long before the final decision is taken.

Mr Stanley Cross, chief Opposition spokesman on industry (Salisbury, West, Lab): Can he confirm that the disagreement between the Japanese and the component industry and the British content of that? What action is his department taking on this?

Mr Lament: I do not think I ought to disclose what are the negotiations with the Japanese company. Mr Cross said he had been said before, that local content is one of the matters we are discussing with them. We

British Telecom withdrawing from some of its licensing functions.

From April 1, some would be done by his department so competitors did not have to submit to British Telecom their business plans, because that would be unfair.

A decision on a site for the Daimler-Benz car plant project was not likely to be taken until further progress had been made on the more general talks. Mr Lament said the Minister of State for Industry, said during a question on whether the remaining issues on the project had yet been agreed.

MPs press for Nissan project decision soon

Headlamp rules welcomed

CAR LIGHTS

The House agreed to the Filament Lamps for Vehicles (Safety) Regulations 1982, which require internationally specified quality, performance and life span for bulbs used in a vehicle lamp units themselves subject to approval.

The Government believed these regulations were in the interests of road safety and would ensure that consumers got a fair deal. Lord Bellwin, Under-Secretary of State for the Environment, said in proposing the regulations.

The vehicle bulb filaments market in the United Kingdom totalled 130 million units a year, about half of which were imported. Many replacement bulbs from the Far East were of an extremely low quality. Some headlamp bulbs were not in the correct position and were directed towards incoming drivers, and some were not of the specified intensity. The new draft regulations had been widely

of the worst kind. Why should a fashion shop in Lincolnshire pay the same wages as Debenhams in a major city or a small baker pay the same wages as Tesco in Manchester or Leeds?

They were not only horribly inefficient but also unfair, but they were closed shops. They laid down the terms and conditions of their 2,750,000 employees, and

Fowler: Treatment the issue.

Dunwoody: Many omissions.

important had not been available to the patient. They had not been able to see the evidence that was to be given to the tribunal.

It was a pity that the minister had not seen fit in his changes to give the tribunal greater flexibility in the application of its duties. There would be occasions in the not too far distant future when some other form of treatment of recommendation would have been much better than a direct decision on this had not been included in the Bill.

She welcomed the idea that that was to be a new group of outsiders capable of assessing what was happening in relation to detained patients, although they would have a great deal of work to do.

The minister did not make it clear whether the Mental Health Commission would report to a House. Why should there not be an annual printed report of the work that had been done and why should it not be available in clear, plain language to the public?

The information gathered by the commission and the detailed work it did would be best recorded in such a way that people other than health professionals and the Secretary of State had access to it. She hoped the minister would look closely at the matter.

A group of psychiatrists had suggested that the wording of the Bill the bizarre situation could arise where a patient who was likely to become violent was admitted to hospital but could not receive medication from his own doctor until a second doctor had been found.

There would be considerable difficulties if it was not possible to give tranquilizers or to take, for example, simple things like blood tests in a case where there might be urgent need.

The minister had upset organizations like MIND, which did not wish to see any provision in the Bill which might lead to compulsory treatment, and he had not dealt with the practical problems of the medical profession.

The social worker would be required, in dealing with this category of patient, to have a great deal of expertise, to have undertaken a great deal of training. The minister should say where the money was to come from for the training programme. Were there to be agreed standards, and in the near period of what the minister had spoken, what efforts would be made to monitor the creation of an efficient social worker force?

Mr Lament: I am sorry that the Government have not made a speedy decision and end this matter, which has gone on for longer than any of us anticipated.

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Justice

Mr Michael Havers, the Attorney General, rejected a suggestion by Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham, West, Lab) during question time that he should review the retirement age for judges.

Mr Price asked: It is in the public interest that justice should be administered by judges in reasonable touch with the men on the Clapham omnibus.

When legal nonsense occurs, they can often be traced back to a lack of such contact, not only in the Criminal Justice case but also in the *Romans in Britain* case when the Attorney General refused his first under-one law, but the case was admitted to the courts by a peculiarly elderly magistrate. This is an unsatisfactory situation.

Mr Michael Havers: It would be unfair to prosecute the magistrate because the ruling of the trial judge upheld the decision of that magistrate.

Regarding the case, one got into an impossible situation following the decision by the prosecution — it was a private prosecution — that having got a ruling from the judge that there was a case to go to the jury, the judge said he did not want to go to the jury. This had to enter a *nolle prosequi*. That was entered into with the express agreement of the accused. It was the only way out of the problem that had arisen.

Mr Ivor Stanbrook (Bromley, Orpington, Con): Are not those judges and magistrates who are subject to a compulsory retirement age, every bit as good as those who are subject to a retiring age?

Mr Michael Havers: There are only three judges, one in Scotland and two in England, have never heard anything but praise for their judicial ability.

Mr Christopher Price asked the Attorney General for a statement in his policy towards entering a *nolle prosequi* in prosecutions brought in respect of theatrical performances, such as that in the case of *R v Bogdanov*.

Mr Michael Havers, in a written reply, said: There is no policy in such prosecutions. Every case in which a *nolle prosequi* may be appropriate is considered separately.

In the case of *R v Bogdanov* the prosecution was withdrawn. The judge had ruled that there was evidence for the jury to consider. This intention was communicated to the defendant.

There was no way that the wish of the prosecution, which I was told that the express agreement of the defendant, could be affected by a *nolle prosequi* and since it could have been oppressive to the defendant to put him again in jeopardy after he had been told that the case was to be stopped at that stage, I thought it right to enter a *nolle prosequi*.

Eligibility for legal aid questioned

An award of £33,000 from the legal aid fund to Shell and BP was described, as a gross abuse of the legal aid system during questions to Sir Michael Havers the Attorney General (Lewisham, West, Lab) had been told that there were no immediate plans to reduce the criteria for eligibility for legal aid under the legal aid fund.

Mr Meacher: Shell and BP have been awarded £33,000 from the legal aid fund — that is from the taxpayers — as costs in the recent case of lead levels on petrol.

Is this not a gross abuse of the legal aid system under which cost are only paid to an unsuccessful party of their suffer severe financial hardship?

Will the Attorney General block this payment and see that this abuse does not occur in future?

Mr Michael Havers said he had no personal knowledge of this, and asked Mr Meacher to write to him about it. Mr Alexander Lyon (York, Lab) How can the Attorney General say that resources are not available to increase the eligibility criteria when he colludes on an agreement which ensures the public are to pay the costs of the abortive action for legal aid in relation to the National Theatre presentation?

Surely that was an infringement, with the amount of money available for legal aid, and not totally unnecessary?

Mr Michael Havers: The only costs paid out of public funds are not the prosecution costs of the Whitehouse, but the costs of the defence. That was matter for the trial judge.

BSI code soon on standards for glazing

Safety

Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Consumer Affairs, said he was concerned over serious injuries, particularly to children, from accidents in the home involving glass in doors and windows.

When Mr Lewis Carter-Jones (Eccles, Lab) urged the introduction of consumer safety regulations for replacement doors and windows, Dr Vaughan said in a written reply that before considering the case for consumer safety regulations, he intended to await the publication, due later this year, by the British Standards Institution of the new code of practice for glazing in building.

He proposed to consult widely on the adequacy of the code and the likely degree of compliance with its provisions in supplying made up doors and windows for replacement purposes in the home.

In the meantime he would be considering the need for a campaign to publicise the risks

The following acts received the Royal Assent: Consolidated Fund, the County of Avon Act, and the London Transport Act.

The Taking of Hostages Bill, which enables the United Kingdom to ratify the International Convention against the taking of hostages, was read the third time, and passed.

Royal Assent

The following acts received the Royal Assent: Consolidated Fund, the County of Avon Act, and the London Transport Act.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Terrorists kill two policemen

Madrid.—Two plain clothes police inspectors were killed instantly and a woman died on the way to hospital after four suspected Basque terrorists machine gunned them at point-blank range as they were having lunch in Sestao, the Bilbao police said.

Two other inspectors, also lunching with their colleagues, were gravely injured (Richard Wigg writes). The shooting was the most violent act of terrorism so far this year in the Basque country.

One inspector shot back at the terrorists, injuring one, but a colleague later hauled him off as the gunmen escaped in a stolen car.

Tashkent trip for Brezhnev

Moscow, March 22.—President Brezhnev arrived today in Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan and a leading Soviet Central Asia (Michael Binyon writes). Tass said that he will award the republic the Order of Lenin for its successes in growing cotton and other farm crops. Record cotton harvests in Uzbekistan over the past two years have been the one bright spot in the otherwise gloomy agricultural results for the country.

Tashkent is close to Afghanistan, and the Soviet leader, who normally makes an important policy statement on a visit to a provincial capital, may launch new proposals for a political and military settlement in Afghanistan.

Private talks for Gandhi

Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, had an hour of private talks with Mrs. Margaret Thatcher at 10 Downing Street yesterday before they began wider talks dealing with trade and defence questions (Our Political Staff writes).

The private session was later described by both sides as warm and friendly. Mrs. Gandhi briefed Mrs. Thatcher on the present situation in India and described India's relations with the Soviet Union and the United States. There was no indication that the question of sporting links with South Africa was raised.

Kidnappers face 30 years' jail

Verona.—State prosecutors demanded up to 30 years in prison and heavy fines for 17 Red Brigades guerrillas accused of kidnapping Brigadier-General James Dozier.

Thirty-year sentences were sought for Cesare di Leonardo, aged 23, and two of the eight defendants who have so far avoided capture. The lightest sentence—two years and eight months—was proposed for Ruggero Volinia, a 25-year-old "pet" whose information led to the successful police raid on the Padua apartment in January.

Shoot-out frees 20 prisoners

Kampala.—Twenty prisoners escaped from the central police station here when Ugandan soldiers firing automatic rifles forced their way in to free a colleague, residents said.

Unconfirmed reports said that two policemen and two soldiers were killed when police refused to free the man and the soldiers began shooting. It was not known immediately whether the detained soldier was freed.

Foot and mouth scare over

Copenhagen.—Laboratory tests on a herd of sheep suspected of having foot and mouth disease showed that the animals did not have it after all, the Danish Ministry of Agriculture announced.

The test results helped to ease fears of an epidemic after it was diagnosed in a herd of 66 cattle on the island of Funen. No new outbreaks have been reported, but the herd of sheep was immediately destroyed after the symptoms were noticed.

Earth tremors leave 1,000 homeless

Naples.—More than 1,000 people have been left homeless by earth tremors across southern Italy. Some towns suffered damage to 80 per cent of their buildings, but only slight injuries were reported in the tremors that rocked a huge stretch of Campania, Basilicata and Calabria, the area hit by a devastating earthquake in 1980.

Diplomat murdered

Beirut.—Unknown gunmen shot and killed the third secretary of the Iraqi embassy in Beirut escalating the wave of violence against foreign diplomats in Lebanon. Police identified the diplomat as Ali Hajem Sultan.

Prisoner of Conscience

The regular Prisoner of Conscience column has been held over this week.

EEC tries fresh move to end budget stalemate

From Ian Murray, Brussels, March 22

A restricted session of Europe's foreign affairs council tomorrow will try to inject some urgency into the need to find a solution to the vexed question of how much money Britain should pay into the European budget.

It is now nearly three months since the question was due to be settled and two months since the foreign ministers last met to discuss the problem and there are no obvious signs that a solution is close.

At their last meeting on the subject the foreign ministers came tantalisingly close to an agreement, but since then positions seem to have hardened. Britain is still seeking an agreement of at least five years, with an automatic review at the end of that time. Every other country, save West Germany, wants the settlement to be restricted to no more than four years, with Britain receiving less and less benefit each year.

There is little enthusiasm among the majority of countries for the negotiations. There is even a vague hope in some quarters that Britain may find itself so isolated that it prefers to accept a limited deal rather than cause trouble in the Community at a time when the world is facing an economic crisis.

Certainly, most heads of government are keen to see the European summit in Brussels want to discuss issues such as unemployment and not the size of Britain's EEC budget contribution.

Farmers' leaders are to meet in Brussels at the same time as the summit to urge a

quick settlement, and there are fears that planned demonstrations could, as in previous years, become violent if an agreement is not reached.

Greece today formally opened its campaign for better terms of membership of the EEC. It presented a 16-page memorandum to the foreign affairs council, which pleaded that it was a special economic case and should be allowed to deviate from Community rules.

The council accepted the paper, which was written in vague terms, and instructed the European Commission to study it.

A European foundation is at last to be set up by the EEC to help to generate jobs and improve cultural understanding in the Community. The project was agreed in outline in 1977, but since then has been gathering dust in the copious shelves of the community.

Today's foreign ministers' meeting, under the presidency of Mr. Leo Tindemans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, decided to give the project its approval and an agreement setting it up is due to be signed by the heads of governments at next week's summit.

Barnsley: Unemployment figures being used by the European Commission in formulating regional aid policy for Britain are two years out of date, according to a delegation from Barnsley which has just returned from a fund-raising trip to Brussels. (Ronald Kershaw writes).

Clark's quiet revolution

Foreign policy returns to the White House

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, March 22

A quiet revolution has taken place in the National Security Council (NSC) since Mr. William Clark took over as President Reagan's National Security Adviser after the resignation of Mr. Richard Allen three months ago.

With the minimum of fuss and publicity, he has—in the words of one of his officials—"brought foreign policy back to the White House". He has instituted a series of personal briefings sessions each morning with the President suspended during Mr. Allen's days; he has taken charge of coordinating long-range security strategy; and perhaps most significant of all, he has managed to put a stop to the public feuding between Mr. Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, and Mr. Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary.

The extent to which he has started to flex his muscles became apparent a week ago after the fiasco created by the State Department's presentation of a captured Nicaraguan soldier to the American press.

To ensure that similar débâcles are not repeated, Mr. Clark sent a memorandum to all Cabinet officials telling them that policy and public affairs are to be coordinated through an inter-departmental group and then submitted to the NSC for approval.

According to one White House source, Mr. Clark, a long-time friend of the President, sees his job as Mr. Walter Rostow did when he was President Kennedy's National Security Adviser—"to interpret the world to the President and President to the world".

Mr. Clark recognized that the President's acknowledged lack of expertise in foreign affairs largely explained why Mr. Haig and Mr. Weinberger (and to a lesser extent Mr.



Mr. Clark: In control

Edwin Meese, the President's counsellor) were trying to fill this vacuum and take control of foreign policy.

Mr. Clark has made it clear that the President (advised by himself) is ultimately responsible for all foreign policy and national security decisions, and not individual members of the Administration.

Some of Mr. Clark's directives have caused resentment. The State Department objected to an instruction that all Cabinet officials notify the NSC before taking foreign trips. The Pentagon has been equally unhappy about a ruling that the sale of defence equipment to foreign governments must be cleared by Mr. Clark's department.

While Mr. Clark's ability as a manager and administrator has begun to produce results, his skill as a policy-maker has still to be demonstrated. Some officials believed he would be content merely to streamline the system whereby the Administration arrives at its foreign policy decisions. However, he has made it clear he wishes his opinions to be listened to as well.

Yet Mr. Clark's lack of experience in foreign affairs continues to provide cause for concern. It is not forgotten that only a year ago he admitted during his confirmation hearings that he did not know the names of the Prime Ministers of South Africa and Zimbabwe.

EGYPTIAN OFFICERS ACQUITTED

From Our Correspondent, Cairo, March 22

A military court has acquitted 14 Army officers of Muslim militant tendencies, charged with plotting to overthrow the Sadat regime. Their lawyer, in an interview today, said he was preparing an appeal for the 22 convicted of assassinating the former Egyptian leader.

Mr. Abdel Halim Ramadan, who defended the 14 officers, in an interview with The Times, said he was confident President Hosni Mubarak would show mercy on the 22 officers because "he is starting a white page and would not want to tarnish it with blood".

The 14 officers, led by Major Essam-Eldin el-Kumayr, were arrested between January and March of last year. Their trial was not reported in the Egyptian press because sources said the authorities preferred to avoid giving the impression there was opposition in the Army to Sadat. They were acquitted on Sunday.

Mr. Ramadan explained that the 14 did "not like the behaviour of the late President. They saw him as anti-Islamic".

WALESA'S WIFE BEARS A GRUDGE

Warsaw, March 22.—Mrs Danuta Walesa said today she bore a "great grudge" against the martial law authorities for preventing her husband, Mr. Lech Walesa, the leader of Solidarity, the free trade union, from attending yesterday's baptism of their daughter, Maria Victoria.

"I never thought they would do that to us", Mrs. Walesa said by telephone from Gdansk, a day after the ceremony which generated one of the largest pro-Solidarity demonstrations in Poland since the imposition of martial law.

Archbishop Jozef Glemp, Poland's Roman Catholic Primate, has said in public for the first time that the Pope's visit to his homeland, planned for August, might be postponed. Church sources have suggested that the Pope would not like unless martial law was lifted.

Archbishop Glemp told a congregation in Torun: "We hope that the internal social situation will not pose obstacles to the Holy Father's visit to Poland. This visit is indispensable even if it becomes necessary to postpone its date". — AP and Reuters.

Haig steps up chemical war debate

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington, March 22

At least 10,000 people have been killed in South-East Asia and Afghanistan during the past seven years as a result of the use of toxins and other chemical warfare agents, according to a report which Mr. Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, sent to Congress today.

The report, which was also sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, directly links the Soviet Union with the use of these weapons. The conclusion is inescapable, the report states, that toxins and other chemical warfare agents were developed and supplied by the Soviet Union to Laos and Vietnamese forces operating in South-East Asia and that Soviet forces have used a variety of lethal chemical weapons, including nerve gases, in Afghanistan.

Introducing the report of the press today, Mr. Walter Secrest, the Deputy Secretary of State, accused the Soviet Union of flagrant and frequent violation of the 1925 Geneva protocol for bidding the use of chemical weapons in war and the 1972 Convention outlawing all forms of biological and toxin weapons.

The State Department's 32-page report is the most detailed and extensive accumulation of evidence since reports first began filtering out of Laos in 1976 that Lao and Vietnamese forces, under Soviet supervision, were using lethal trichothecene toxins and other chemical agents against villagers resisting government control.

Since then a number of attempts have been made by the United States to direct international attention to the use of these weapons in South-East Asia and Afghanistan. However, as report notes, doubts have continued to persist as to the conclusive nature of the available evidence.

The United States now clearly feels it is in a position to dispel those doubts. The report includes tables listing over 6,310 deaths in Laos from 226 chemical attacks since 1975; 981 deaths from 124 attacks in Cambodia since 1978; and 3,042 deaths from 47 attacks on Afghanistan since 1979.

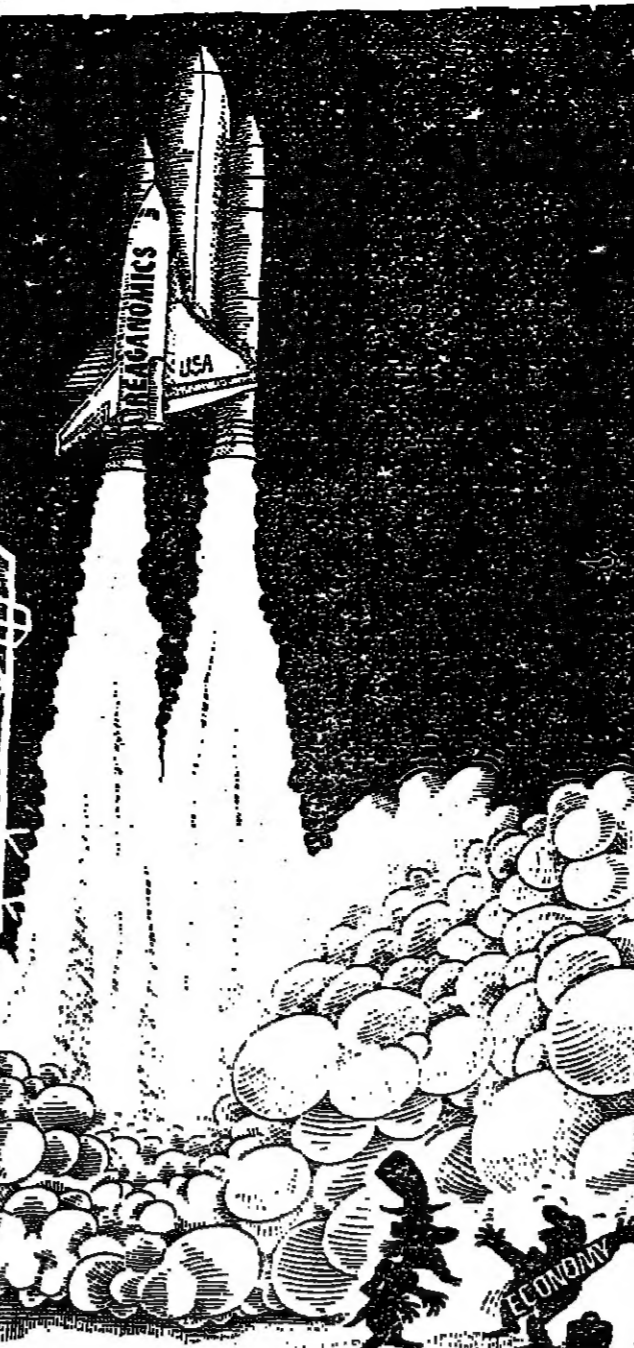
White-ruled South Africa, treated almost universally by black African states as a pariah, may soon hold a summit meeting with Zambia to discuss both the racial problems in South Africa and the future of negotiations on the independence of Namibia (South-West Africa).

Speculation about such a meeting was sparked off by an interview President Kaunda of Zambia gave last week to a South African newspaper saying that he would like to discuss both the "explosive" situation in South Africa and the Namibian issue with Mr. P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister.

Mr. Botha quickly responded by saying that his Government had "always been willing to discuss matters of common concern with leaders of other countries". He has not so far said any more, but it is thought he would jump at the chance of breaking out of South Africa's diplomatic isolation in black Africa.

It was Dr. Kaunda who, in the considerable irritation of other black statesmen, initiated the historic talks in the mid 1970s with Mr. J. Vorster, Mr. Botha's predecessor, in a train on a bridge over the Victoria Falls.

In a statement to another South African newspaper last night, Mr. Mlimo Punabantu, one of Dr. Kaunda's top advisers, said the President was pleased Mr. Botha had been so positive to our approach, for that augurs well for future negotiations on matters relating to a summit meeting; but he added that the next move was up to Mr. Botha.



"But I'm the astronaut it was supposed to take... remember?"

Argentines hoist a flag on Falklands

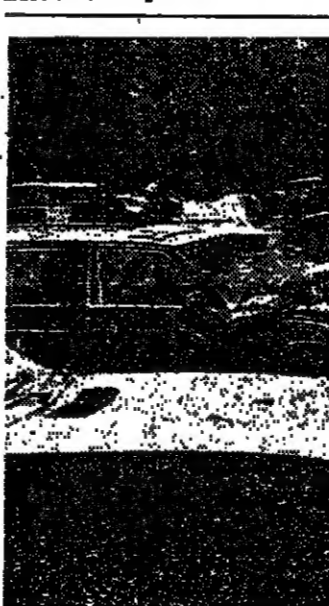
By Simon Scott Plummer

About 50 Argentines landed illegally on an outlying part of the Falkland Islands, a British colony in the South Atlantic, and hoisted an Argentine flag, the Foreign Office said yesterday.

The group, which arrived in a ship chartered from the Argentine Government, had a commercial contract to remove scrap metal from an old whaling station at Leith, on South Georgia, about 1,400 miles east of the Falklands archipelago.

The British Antarctic survey team at Grytviken, on South Georgia, reported the arrival of the Argentine group on March 19. They were asked to leave immediately and to seek permission from the British authorities if they wished to continue their work.

The British Government, which is in dispute with Argentina over the sovereignty of the islands, sought clarification from Buenos Aires and was informed that the party had left South Georgia on March 21. Yesterday, Whitehall was awaiting confirmation of this from the British survey base.



Wreckage strewn across a Berlin street after a blast ripped through the fourth floor of an hotel yesterday.

An Ethiopian woman guest lost both hands and her male companion had his lower leg blown off. Both were guests at the Domus hotel, in Uhlandstrasse, and are believed to have been handling explosives. Two other Ethiopians who had been staying with the couple have vanished and are being hunted by police.

After talks between Britain and Argentina in New York last month, the Argentine Government said it would break off negotiations with London and seek other means of solving the dispute unless there was a speedy settlement.

Mr. Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, who headed the British side at the talks, said the Argentine statement would not help to resolve the dispute and reiterated the British position that the islands would not be handed over to Argentina without the express approval of the Falkland Islanders and the British Parliament.

Yesterday the Foreign Office reacted sceptically to the suggestion that the landing on South Georgia last week was instigated by the Argentine Government. It was more likely to have been to an irresponsible action by people acting for a commercial company.

However, Mr. John Biggs-Davison, Conservative MP for Epping Forest, alleged the landing "a provocative act of aggression".

Colombian guerrillas kill six in ambush

Bogota, March 22.—Six soldiers and 12 guerrillas died in clashes in various parts of Colombia over the weekend, an Army spokesman said today.

The clashes were the worst outbreak of guerrilla violence in rural areas since the Government offered an amnesty to guerrillas last February, he said.

About 80 guerrillas of the M-19 movement ambushed an army convoy after dynamiting a road and a bridge leading to the town of Floridablanca. An officer, five soldiers and three guerrillas were killed in the fighting. In actions west and north of Bogota army patrols killed nine M-19 guerrillas.

A Defence Ministry report said guerrillas occupied the village of Santa Ana De Las Heras for a few hours on Sunday. One hostage was taken, but no casualties were reported.

The M-19 is the most prominent of several movements fighting to topple Colombia's elected Government. It rejected the amnesty as being too limited — Reuters.

San Salvador: The Salvadoran capital was rocked by fear and anxiety today as the military prepared for and expected surge in guerrilla activity in the run-up to next Sunday's constituent assembly elections (Reuters reports).

It was rumoured that columns of guerrillas were heading for the city. Officials denied it, but said they were expecting renewed guerrilla attempts to sabotage the elections.

Last night sporadic gunfire and explosions were heard in Santa Ana City, 40 miles from San Salvador. Shots were also heard in Soyapango near by, but there were no reports of casualties.

Military sources said the head of a village civil defence unit, his wife and six children were killed by guerrillas yesterday at Piedra Azul, 70 miles from the capital.

Residents of Triunfo, in Usulután Province, said about 300 guerrillas occupied the town for two hours on Saturday after killing five civil defence guards. Before leaving they threatened townspeople with reprisals if they voted in Sunday's elections.

Los Angeles: Americans do not want the Government to send troops to El Salvador, because the fighting may end up as a Vietnam-type war, according to a Los Angeles Times opinion poll (Ivor Davies writes). Although those polled were worried about growing involvement, there was no agreement about what should be done about the conflict.

Nearly a quarter of those interviewed said the United States should persuade the Salvadorean Government to negotiate with the insurgents. A little more than a quarter said all United States support should be stopped, and 18 per cent believed Washington should continue its support at present levels.

Only 6 per cent favoured sending troops to intervene.

Sandinista regime runs into a fusillade

From Paul Ellman, Managua, March 22

Market women, political leaders, members of the Roman Catholic hierarchy and journalists together represent the opposition to Nicaragua's ruling Sandinista regime. Despite the diversity of their backgrounds, they have a number of points of view in common: They are determined, above all, to stay in Nicaragua and test to the limit the Sandinistas' claim that they accept political pluralism and are not trying to impose a one-party Marxist state on Nicaragua.

The opposition inside Nicaragua is also united in rejecting the activities of right-wing guerrillas. They fear that these groups are fighting to restore a dictatorship similar to one led by the late General Anastasio Somoza Debayle, which was overthrown in July 1979.

It also suspects that the United States, despite its professed aim of aiding democratic forces, would not be averse to sacrificing the internal opposition in order to show that the Sandinistas really want to create a society modelled on Cuba.

Last week, just before the Sandinistas declared a state of emergency against the alleged threat of an imminent invasion, the women who run the stalls at the busy eastern market in Managua were outside the Casa de Gobierno (Government House) here, protesting that the Government was trying to take away part of their freedom.

They were complaining at a decision to ration sugar through Sandinista military posts was cutting into their business. "We fought against Somoza, too," one woman shouted at the militiamen guarding the door to the government building.

Political groups are also expressing growing unease at the direction of events. "I supported the state of emergency because, for a government, whenever you have the things that are happening in Nicaragua, it is a logical reaction to try to have better control," said Señor Alfonso Robelo Calleja, leader of the country's biggest opposition party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, and head of the Democratic Coalition.

Señor Robelo was a member of the junta which heads the Government, but he resigned in 1980 in protest at the left-wing policies imposed by the Sandinistas. He said he thought that the Government has gone too far in imposing tight press censorship. "I am ready to defend the country, but not the party," he said.

He gave a warning that the United States, by putting pressure on the Nicaraguans, was provoking a nationalist reaction which was strengthening the Sandinistas and helping to justify the "militarisation" of the country.

His views were echoed by the Archbishop of Nicaragua, Monsignor Miguel Obando y Bravo, who has trodden a delicate path since the overthrow of Somoza took power.

Mr. Obando contrasted the "ecstasy" which prevailed in the country when the dictatorship was toppled with the "tension" which exists now. In an interview he warned that the Church could not accept a Marxist society in Nicaragua.

The atmosphere at the only newspaper which has consistently opposed the Sandinistas, La Prensa, is one of deepening gloom over press censorship.

Although it is close to apostasy here to say so, La Prensa is as powerful a symbol of opposition to the dictatorship of the Somoza family as General Augusto Cesar Sandino, the guerrilla leader who fought against the rule of the United States 20 years before the Somozas took power.

The assassination of its publisher, Señor Pedro Jorjón Chamorro, was the catalyst in 1978 for the revolution which toppled the regime. Since then La Prensa has maintained its role as principal critic of the Government.

Last week, however, it was reduced to publishing the same exhortatory headlines and stories as the two pro-Government newspapers.

Cardinal pleads for squatters

From Gerald Shaw, Cape Town, March 22

Dr Piet Koorhof, the South African Minister of Cooperation and Development, has been asked to help 54 black squatters who are on hunger strike in St George's Cathedral here against laws that led to the Sharpeville shooting, the twenty-second anniversary of which fell yesterday.

The squatters, many of them women with their children, are seeking permission to be Western Cape, which is contrary to the influx control regulations and pass laws.

Squatters from the Transkei homeland may be deported there, while others face fines or imprisonment. Many of the protesters came to the Cape to be with their husbands, who are contract workers in Cape Town and who are not allowed to bring their families with them. The women

say they see their husbands only one or two weeks a year. There is no work in Transkei, they say, and their husbands have no choice but to become contract workers.

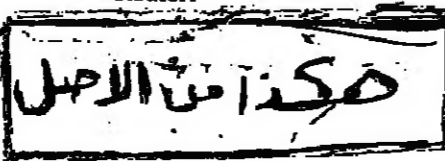
Among those in the cathedral is Mr. James Ndela, aged 40, a father of five who has lived in Cape Town since 1965 and has been sent back twice. He returns "because we are starving. There is no work and no money in Ciskei". Another protester, Mrs. Nowayiles Hozo, aged 32, has five children and came to Cape Town in 1969. Her husband has worked there on contract since 1964. Before she joined him, she saw him one week in a year, she said.

Mrs. Helen Suzman, a prominent opposition MP, has appealed to the authorities to grant a moratorium which would legalize the

position of the squatters and free them of their fear of arrest and deportation.

Churchmen led by Archbishop of Cape Town, have been Dr. Loochhof and appealed to him to assist the squatters. The minister has insisted that they should first leave the cathedral and abandon their fast. Attempts to mediate are continuing.

The squatters have agreed on medical advice to take fruit juices and vitamins. Two women have been treated in hospital for high blood pressure and a pregnant woman has lost her baby. The squatters have been housed last week a white man spread a foul-smelling liquid in the cathedral. The Anglican Dean of Cape Town, the Very Rev. Edward King, has locked the cathedral at times as a precaution.



Sandinista regime runs into fusillade

From Paul Hain, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Sandinista regime, the British Government has been sending a clear message. The Sandinista regime, which has been in power since 1979, has been accused of human rights abuses and of supporting terrorism. The British Government has been critical of the regime's actions and has been working to bring about a change in the regime. The British Government has been sending a clear message to the Sandinista regime that it is not acceptable for a regime to be in power and to commit such crimes. The British Government has been working to bring about a change in the regime and to bring about a more democratic and accountable government in Nicaragua.

JASPER CONRAN

Jasper Conran introduced an important new shirt shape which whittled to the knee in dark navy flannel or swung to the calf in pale grey wool. It was a six-gored skirt, flat at the hips but full at the hem, and was one of several flattering styles including a three-quarter length coat - stunning in a soft, fuzzy pink mohair - gave an interesting new proportion with the calf-length skirts.

Colours were sober or sunny at this first show of the London Fashion Week. Black, grey and navy were spiced with burnt orange, pink and red. Chunky knits in feminine shapes came in the strong colours, which looked particularly well with grey flannel.

Jasper Conran's cutting is his strength as a designer and he has the courage to leave well alone. I liked some of his simplest shapes, like wool pants cut wide and straight with flattering triple darts caressing the waist.

Right: Navy flannel three-quarter elongated blazer over mid-calf grey flannel skirt.



JENNY KU

Left: Steel-grey and black brocade peplum jacket with grey mohair culottes set on a black suede waistband.



Fashion by Suzy Menkes
London by day

British fashion designers have moved out of the dark and into the daylight. For the first time for ten years, clothes for everyday are eclipsing evening outfits in the new collections. The emergence from obscurity has a metaphorical parallel in the renewed interest from overseas buyers, who will find the stylish cashmere-and-tweeds fashion houses such as Jaeger, Aquascutum and Burberry represented for the first time at Olympia.

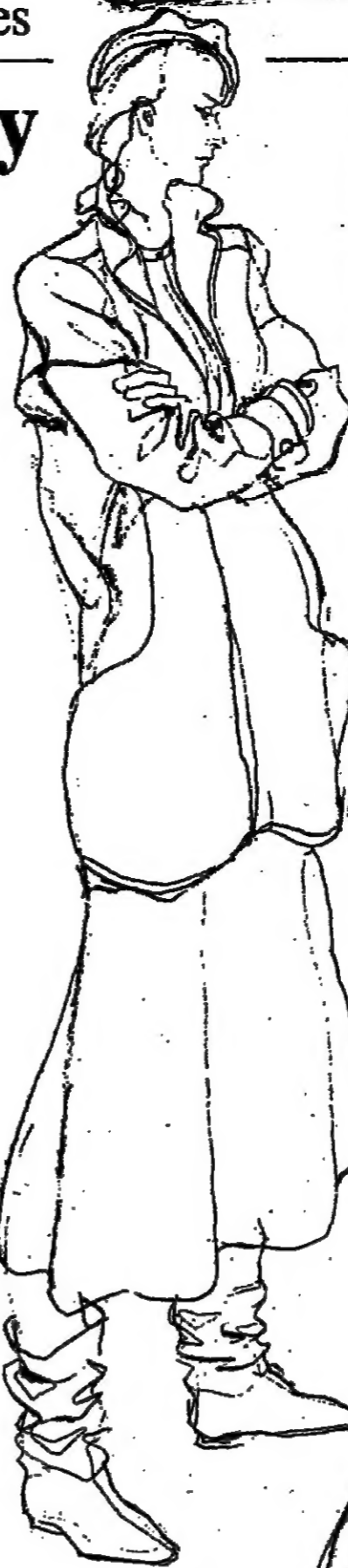
London designers are speaking with a surprisingly unified voice about hemlines which are generally mid-calf. Although there are mini skirts for the junior market, every single high-fashion designer has chosen the long skirt. Even Jean Muir (showing this morning) whose hemlines have traditionally fallen on the knees, tells me she prefers a longer skirt.

A soft spencer jacket, worn with the long skirt makes a strong suit shape for next autumn. Caroline Charles (showing tomorrow) has a particularly pretty group of these suits in richly coloured tweeds, the skirts falling gently from unpressed pleats. The same line is found for both day (in tweeds or wool) or evening (in velvets, damasks and brocades) at the London Designer Collections at the Hyde Park Hotel.

Another suit line is also emerging: the three-quarter length jacket over the long skirt, giving a slimmer silhouette, which Janice Wainwright (showing today) tells me she especially likes. "I went to the Haworth parsonage at Christmas and there it is Brontë feeling in my collection," she told me. Nearly half the Wainwright collection is now of daytime clothes and includes mohair coats ("my answer to fur").

The richness of colour and texture at the London Designer Collections has a baronial splendour. Like Scarlett O'Hara cutting down the curtains to make a new frock, our creative spirits seem to have taken their inspiration from the tapestry and brocade of Brideshead's grand furnishings. But the clothes themselves are far removed from the bouffant ball gowns of last year. Roland Klein (showing this morning) describes his elegant damask and velvet-trimmed outfits as "restaurant clothes". The bolero—which is really the spencer jacket with its sleeves removed—is an important shape for him. It appears in several collections, including Belville Sassoon's, whose furry trimming and luscious fabrics should give a Russian feel to their famous royal client next winter.

All the London colours spill out from a casket of jewels. Steel grey, pale platinum, old gold and jet make the settings; garnet, sapphire blue and jade green supply the stones. Hand-knit—established British export success—come in the same rich tapestry of colours, especially Patricia Roberts' silk fairies. Maxfield Parrish cuts seductive suede separates in the jewel colours and even dyes the natural sheepskin ink blue or garnet red.



SHERIDAN BARNETT

Sheridan Barnett has rediscovered the day dress, that one-time fashion classic that disappeared under a tide of separates. It is really a big, collarless fly-fronted shirt, sashed at the hip with an important belt, but the familiar line looks quite different made up in heavy hopsack wool or striped Irish tweeds.

Because our fashion eye is attuned to separates, I found the simple straight dresses less naked when worn with a three-quarter length reffer jacket or with a splendid ultra-long crested blazer—a good new proportion with a mid-calf hemline.

Sheridan Barnett showed two skirt lengths: very long and to the knee, sometimes bringing out exactly the same dress with a nine inch difference in hemline. The collection, shown on Sunday night at the London College of Music, was played out entirely in neutral colours. I rather admire a designer who makes such an uncompromising statement. It gave a prim Brontë feel to the day-time clothes and worked well at night with ribbed black cardigans over short straight skirts and big loose dresses in oyster-coloured taffeta.



LUMIERE

Right: Grey basket-weave tweed spencer jacket with grey wool mid-calf skirt.

ROLAND KLEIN

Below: Pearl-grey damask leaf-printed skirt with velvet border and basque. Worn with velvet bolero and silk cowl-neck blouse.

Reflections from a Craftsman

The purity of hand crafted glassware, achieving a sense of individual skill which will enhance any setting. The secrets and traditions of over 150 years have been inherited by the craftsmen of Stuart Crystal. That's why with Stuart Crystal there is deeper brilliance, a sureness and clarity of cut which is quite beyond compare.



Drawings by Sheri Peacock

Stars of the night

Zandra Rhodes greeted the arrival of Mrs Gandhi in London with an explosion of Indian-inspired designs.

Pure-white coats lapped the body like a circular sari, unfolding to show Zandra's latest knits and the ritual bare flesh above the skirt. Short, pleated lame skirts were worn over Indian leggings which appeared under even the most formal cocktail dresses.

Although the models danced out to the mournful lil of Indian music and under an overpowering spray of incense, the most-directional dresses were in plain black jersey, cut skintight to the body, flaring to a short skirt

from a deeply dropped waistline. Simple shapes like doe-skin suede tunics, dresses with Bombay pink or gilded decoration looked effective with the cobalt blue and pink make-up that extended even to the model's fingernails.

I especially liked Zandra's familiar printed chiffon used in an Indian shape—a column of yellow sliced up the side and decorated with a red and white geometric pattern. A pale puffball evening dress (much slimmer in the skirt this season) looked sensational with a sash in brilliant Madras-checked taffeta.

Bruce Oldfield designs on the curve. Every single line of his sumptuous evening collection is rounded,

from the rouleau edging to quilted velvet jackets to the deep curving cummerbunds lapped like rose petals at the front.

Oldfield has the sexiest way of cutting a strapless bodice so that it seems to swell with the curves of the body. His choice of fabrics is also seductive—shimmering satin in cardinal red or sateen purple; snow-white paillettes gleam on the bodice of wide, lame culottes.

The contrast of fabrics between bodice and skirt gave a stage costume effect but worked well when the texture of shirred chiffon or brocade was set against plain satin or velvet.

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The open hand and the clenched fist that will greet the Pope on his visit in May

Caught in the grip of Rome fever

by Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Church of England knows the symptoms of "Rome fever", a condition which from time to time carries off promising young men to another world, there possibly to seek conditional reordination to the priesthood if he is single, life as a schoolmaster or bus driver, perhaps, if he is married. It is a condition sometimes compared to falling in love, and is viewed with a certain condescension both by those who have never caught it and those who have got over it. It consists of an absorbing interest in things Roman Catholic, and its usual result is conversion to Roman Catholicism. But, in this age of ecumenism, Rome fever has begun to present itself in a new form. There is a substantial section of the clergy of the Church of England — some would put it as high as 10 per cent — who have at some time in the past decided that the complete Christian life demands communion with Rome but who have stayed put in their native church to urge the whole body Romanward. Indeed, some say they were told to stay in the bosom of Anglicanism, when they sought counsel from a senior Roman Catholic or Anglican divine, to do precisely that.

It is in such churches of the Church "by law established", that one can hear in the course of High Mass (celebrated by the Roman rite) prayers for the welfare of "our Holy Father Pope John Paul II". If one listens long enough, one can hear this same expression spoken openly from the floor of the General Synod of the Church of England.

For a larger body of Anglicans, perhaps 40 per cent, the Pope John Paul II is already "our Pope", and for a larger body still there is the devout hope that he will be that one day, if the day is not quite yet.

Pope John Paul's visit to England, and particularly his

attendance at Canterbury Cathedral, is for such Anglicans those who use the name "Catholic" of themselves, intensely exciting. Their guest at Canterbury is, in their eyes, far more than just the leader of another great church. His person and his presence symbolize that word "Catholic".

"I feel it will be the end of a long exile, a home-coming, for me", one Anglican priest remarked recently. He admitted that he would have become a Roman Catholic long ago if he was not convinced that the leaders of his own church shared his commitment to church unity, and he is one of many who have said they would still do so if some decisive act, the ordination of women, say, put off the realization of that goal for one more generation.

The remainder of the Church of England is, one would judge, more or less aware of this strong current towards Rome, and rather nervous that Rome fever, a chronic illness of the Evangelicals, might develop into its more acute form, "Pope fever", as a result of that visit.

There are still parts of the Church of England where the expression "Christianity" means Anglicanism and Non-conformism, and Roman Catholicism is another form of religion altogether. Does not the Roman Church believe in salvation by good works, worshipping the Virgin Mary, instead of Christ, in insisting that only a priest can mediate between man and God, that the Pope is an alternative rival power to the British state?

These are the serious questions of English Protestant folklore extraordinarily widespread in the population and repeated over and over again in letters to the press. The answer to the question is that Roman Catholicism nowhere teaches any of these things.

In the extreme form of this attitude the Pope is Anti-

Christ, the demonic personality of the Book of Revelation. There are even Anglicans, though probably very few, who would not sit down to dinner with a Roman Catholic priest. In such circles the Pope's coming visit is a matter of utter dismay.

In other words, the alternative face of Anglicanism to "Rome fever" is "Romanism", an equally intense absorption. And between the two poles are the many men and women of the middle ground, and some would confess to a slight touch of fear and fever simultaneously.

This is beginning to make the Church of England an extremely difficult body to lead, and explains why every bishop who has uttered in public on the subject has tried to balance his words of warm welcome with an inevitable statement of something really rather obvious that he does not agree with the Roman Catholic Church about everything.

To be "His Lordship Facing Both Ways" is the only possible option, if the show is to go on. But there is not a bishop in the realm whose comments on the papal visit have conveyed even a hint of the bitter sixteenth-century negativity of the 39 Articles of Religion.

It is said that as many as 30 Anglican bishops were planning to attend the Pope's Whit Sunday mass at Coventry airport, until someone at the top stepped in to suggest the gesture was becoming a little excessive. And this is a high, sung, papal, Roman mass, that which is called "a blasphemous fable" in those same 39 Articles.

The Pope's visit, in fact, is not to the Church of England at all except for the Saturday morning excursion to Canterbury, and neither is it a visit to the British people at large. It originates in the remarkable national congress of the Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales which



took place in Liverpool in 1980, and which marked the transformation of English Roman Catholicism from being one of the most conservative branches of that church in all of Europe to being one of the most avant-garde.

Although the Pope is sternly conservative on all issues of sex and married life, topics on which he and the Liverpool congress were miles apart, much of what it had to say about human rights and social justice would have appealed to his humanitarian spirit.

The congress was the triumph of the progressives, to the distress of conservative Roman Catholics who are now planning to petition the Pope with a denunciation of Liverpool and the entire Roman hierarchy for allowing it.

The Pope was afterwards presented with the documentary fruits of the Liverpool congress by Cardinal Hume and Archbishop Derek Worlock, and asked, some time

vaguely in the future, to visit Britain to see for himself. He needed less persuading than they apparently bargained for, and will land at Gatwick airport on May 28, no doubt with a brief case full of speeches.

It will be a complicated encounter, quite unpredictable in its consequences on public opinion. Constitutionally, the Pope's presence in Britain will make no difference to anything, in spite of Mr Enoch Powell's stern warning last year that placing one papal foot on English soil was enough to dethrone the Queen in that instant.

It is more than likely that several millions will turn out to see him, and that television, radio, and newspaper coverage will reach levels of saturation equivalent to England winning the World Cup six days running.

Resentment also there is bound to be, and it is here that the unpredictable of the Pope's own conduct of his visit. He is, as Cardinal Hume said not long ago, very much his own

man. He is a master of the theatre of mass public spectacle, a genius at the improvised telling gesture, a law unto himself. He may be the guest of the Roman Catholic Church in Britain, but he is also in command of it, and therefore in command of his own visit.

He has the extraordinary gift of moving people, getting under the skin, triggering emotions in those who thought themselves well armed against whatever foreign magic they feared he might possess. It is the gift of being able to communicate himself, by passion, vulnerability, warmth, humility and conviction, qualities not seen in a world figure since Mahatma Gandhi.

So if one had to predict, at this stage, the nature of this phenomenon which will be visited upon the British public 10 weeks from now, its name would be Rome fever, Pope fever, writ large. Perhaps fortunately for everyone, the Roman Catholic Church included, in 11 weeks from now it will be over, and the fever will begin to cool.

How to give workers the profit motive

by Sir Raymond Pennock

The signs of economic recovery begin to take shape but there is still a question about British business which will be on everyone's lips. Pollsters will ask it because the answer could decide the next election, management will ask it because it could influence whether they stay in business, and trade unionists will ask it because the answer could settle who is going to run the unions in the next decade.

Will our 1981 increase in the ability to compete against exporters and imports through improved output per man and moderate wage settlements, be maintained and progress still further? Or will we, in time of up-turn, resume the muscular rituals which have directly led us in a world recession to have six Britons unemployed for every four in France and Germany.

Any discussion of this crucial question is usually dominated by what is happening today, next week or next month. But although this gives urgency to the question, it does not get to the heart of the matter and the heart of the matter is that in many parts of British industry, industrial relations are still nothing like good enough. Whatever the reductions in strike-free days may show, in far too many companies relationships between managers and managed are still based on suspicion and misunderstanding which is in turn based on lack of knowledge of the economic facts which surround their mutual interests.

There is misunderstanding about where the money to run the business comes from and how profits are made, are often there is woeful ignorance about the performance of the company. There is too little involvement of employees in regular discussion of business performance and the decisions which affect it, and finally there are too few examples of partnership through employee shareholding in one form or another.

As recently as October 1981 Opinion Research and Communication produced a business attitude guide which covered an area of activity vital to economic understanding, namely profit. In reply to the question "Who benefits most from profits?", 51 per cent of employees, 66 per cent of Labour MPs, 58 per cent of trade union leaders thought the "shareholders", and the percentage in those categories who thought the "employees" was 3 per cent, 11 per cent and 5 per cent respectively.

In other words, not many more than one in 10 of employees think they have a vital stake in whether the company is doing well or not. It is worth remembering that these views were expressed when employees were deeply worried about recession, closures, and job security. In the same survey 33 per cent of employees had received no information about the performance of their company and a further 11 per cent, whether told or not, confessed that they did not know.

In the light of these views who in fact does benefit from current company profits, which in manufacturing industry generally are running at the rate of 2 or 3 per cent? BICC, the British Confederation of Industrial Companies, revealed that on average only 14 per cent of every pound of profit was paid out in dividends to shareholders; on average 40 per cent in the pound, was ploughed back into the company for investment to preserve or create new jobs for employees; the rest was paid in taxes and

Now the real West Bank struggle begins

El-Bireh
A new element of unreality has been added to the still-dedlocked negotiations over Palestinian autonomy. The latest security crisis in the 2,200 square miles of the occupied West Bank is the most intense and politically significant since the territory's conquest in 1967.

The widespread use by Israeli troops of live ammunition to disperse crowds, the imposition of military curfews on more than 50,000 people in a single day and the erecting by Palestinians of burning barricades from Nablus in the north to Hebron in the south have further stretched the credibility of the next stage of the Camp David peace process.

Among even more moderate members of the 700,000-strong Arab population, the events of the last few days have increased suspicion and hostility towards the Israeli Government, which is now seen as determined to press ahead with its long-term aim of annexing the whole area.

This fear was reinforced by a tough speech made by Mr P. Ari Sharon, the Defence Minister, one of the most determined "maximalists" inside the present coalition. He is also the chief architect of the new West Bank policy symbolized by the setting up of a military-dominated "civilian administration".

Mr Sharon told his right-wing supporters that if Egypt and the United States were ever to deviate from the Camp David accords (presumably by spurning any autonomy scheme), Israel would also be bound to deviate and would then be free to apply its law to what he described as "Judea and Samaria".

Though the Government has made no secret of its eventual goal of extending Israeli law to the area (the same euphemism for annexation used last December about the Syrian Golan Heights), the Defence Minister's speech spelt out a worry which has been nagging senior Egyptian officials for many months.

It is not surprising in such circumstances that the focal point of the wave of Palestinian unrest should be the shabby town hall of El-Bireh, now stranded in the middle of a curfew area.

Two Lieutenant Colonel Bar-Kochba will have the task of trying to perform the humdrum daily administrative tasks of the dismissed Palestinian mayor with a reluctant staff — who yesterday were brought by police wagon but refused to work.

Until the curfew was enforced, the building had been the venue for repeated demonstrations by crowds of middle-aged Arab women, screaming a mixture of anti-



Ariel Sharon: a warning to Egypt and America

Tawil's hasty removal from office.

Although the ensuing street protests were expected, observers were surprised by the extent and ferocity of the reaction by West Bankers. As in Northern Ireland, the harshness of some security measures helped to whip up emotion, but there was also a strong sense in the main towns and refugee camps that something beyond the routine protests of the past was called for.

The crisis was further inflamed by rousing speeches of encouragement from both Beirut and Amman, and Israeli experts moved quickly to jam broadcasts from the PLO's Voice of Palestine radio station. Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, reacted by publicizing a controversial message praising the Israeli troops on the ground for what he chose to describe as their "restraint".

Playing an important role in the wings were the rural Palestinians, members of the five West Bank village leagues which Israel has been assiduously cultivating since the Government returned to power last year.

The Israeli-backed leagues, recently promised another 66m from the exchequer for development projects, appear to provide the last chance for the Israelis to

find any body of "Arab opinion" willing to cooperate with their autonomy scheme. Without the benefit of elections, an accurate assessment of numerical support for the leagues quickly degenerates into a propaganda exercise rather than exact science. But experienced Western diplomats based in east Jerusalem dismiss the numbers as insignificant.

Despite Israel's encouragement, the leagues have so far produced only one credible leader, Mr Mustapha Duden, a former Jordanian cabinet minister who is nearly 70 and not in good health. He has acquired the disconcerting habit of referring to the Jewish Prime Minister as "His Excellency", but has not yet expressed any public willingness to take a working role in the autonomy plan.

The next few weeks approaching the scheduled hand-over of the Sinai are expected to see further Israeli action to undermine the influence of the remaining PLO mayors, about 20 in all. Already Israeli ministers have been rewarded by the appearance of a deep split among the West Bank leaders about tactics following the dismissal of Mr Tawil.

While Mr Elias Freij of Bethlehem, the most traditionally conservative of the mayors, has condemned any

mass resignation as "playing Israel's game", Mr Karim Khalaf, the married mayor of Ramallah (and a close friend of Mr Tawil), has drawn up his resignation but not yet activated it.

One of the most disturbing elements in the new crisis has been the open involvement of armed settlers from the community of 24,000 Jews who now live permanently in the West Bank. What started as a rumour seen only by a handful of journalists suddenly emerged as fact when Israeli television showed a film of settlers in El-Bireh firing rifles alongside uniformed soldiers.

It was announced afterwards that the police had arrested a 37-year-old resident of the nearby Jewish settlement of Shilo in connection with the death last week of Mohammed Suhraward, a Palestinian teenager murdered when he was shot through the forehead by a 5mm bullet close to the settlement. The settlers, who cannot yet be named, is due to appear in court today.

Though the level of violence may soon subside again, the potential for conflict has been increased to a pitch which seems to have rendered the prospect of further serious bloodshed on both sides depressingly inevitable.

Christopher Walker

Why it's open forum on Palumbo's piazza

The governing council of the Royal Institute of British Architects will tomorrow debate Peter Palumbo's plans to erect a Mies van der Rohe building in the heart of the City. Owen Luder, the RIBA president, says it is the first time in living memory that an individual scheme has been discussed in this way.

Palumbo, head of a family development group, is what the architectural profession calls a "Miesling". He is the owner of Mies's Farnsworth House in the United States, and has patiently nurtured, for the past quarter century, his scheme to build a 290 ft tower block designed by Mies, who died in 1969, next to the Mansion House. He has spent much of the time collecting titles to the site, and revealed his final plans only last month.

The scheme has already aroused fiercest controversy, pitting both conservationists and post-modernists against the modernist friends of the Bauhaus movement. The Mies men have a motto "less is more" which is the reverse of the modernist motto "less is a bore". Marcus Binney, chairman of the Save Britain's Heritage Group, complains that the design will be 30 years old before it is built, which comes quaintly from one devoted to salvaging designs which are centuries older still.

From the man in the street's point of view, the most important

argument may be as to how windy Palumbo's open piazza at the foot of the tower would prove. Some others, like that by St Paul's and another beneath the Commercial Union building, are scarcely habitable when gusts are about.

Bad lines
The Belgian Government is enlisting schoolchildren to fight telephone box vandalism. A scheme unveiled this week invites children to "adopt a kiosk" and so to make sure that it operates properly. Young foster-parents of vandalized telephones will receive a reward at the end of the year.

The day the scheme was announced, dozens of telephones in central Brussels were smashed by steelworkers demonstrating against Government austerity measures.

Rhyming slangers
An opportunity occurs tomorrow for MPs to introduce a little poetry into their lives with what the Poetry Society says will be the first public poetry reading in the Palace of Westminster for more than five years.

Sponsored by Norman Buchan, the Scottish ballad-loving member for West Renfrew, Poets at Westminster features Gavin Ewart, C. H. Stinson and John Cooper. The presentation in room 15 of the House of Commons is supported by the society and Eddie Linden, the editor of *Aquarius* magazine.

THE TIMES DIARY



The Adam Smith Institute has just invented a detector for political rising damp. The institute has analysed 40 parliamentary divisions over the past two sessions, and calculated for each MP an ASI rating. Low scores show a voting record for centralized care and provision (winners Terence Dale and Willie Hamilton); high indicate a voting record in favour of individual freedom of choice (champions Michael Brown and Michael Brotherton). Of the 12 SDP founder-members, 10 score between 35 and 45 "showing consistent ideology". Of the next nine to join only two fall in the same range — betraying ulterior motives, it is hinted.

Those who could be the Tory wet, a low-scoring group of Conservatives who overlap with Labour areas of the index. Peter Bottomley, with 40, scores lower than two Tribune group members and 26 Labour and SDP members. Others include Norman Macmillan, Nicholas Scott, Sir William van Straubenzee, Kenneth Baker, Robert Hicks, Hugh Dykes and Douglas Hurd.

Anatoly again

Soviet political leaders have a reputation for longevity, and it applies to their diplomats as well.

This week Anatoly Dobrynin is celebrating his 20th anniversary as the Kremlin's man in Washington. He went to the US at the height of the Cuban missile crisis and now finds himself in the midst of a similar confrontation, with the Soviet Union hinting that it may again consider deploying missiles in Cuba if the US goes ahead with its plans to install medium-range missiles in Europe.

Dobrynin had seen five administrations come and go while he has held court at the Soviet Embassy just up the road from the White House. During that time he twice defeated Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's

Going loco

On Thursday George Adler, vice-president of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, will unveil a plaque on the Dux Cow Hotel at Dunchurch, near Rugby, to commemorate an orgiastic dinner held there in 1837. The sixteenth-century law-scoring snog Guy Fawkes is supposed to have hatched the gunpowder plot, was also the venue at which George and Robert Stephenson, the founders of British Railways, celebrated the completion of the Kilsby Tunnel on the London to Birmingham railway.

The company took their places at 5.30 pm, there was fixed

determination in the faces of all the party to be completely happy, the applause for toasts to the railway pioneers was deafening and many present, including the Stephensons, were moved to tears. The drinking lasted all night — "some few choice spirits" the contemporary report says, "heard the clock strike eight".

The Stephensons were the first presidents of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, which still hold seminars at the Dux Cow. The unveiling takes place during one of these, and though Adler will commence the ceremony at 5.30 it is not to be supposed that many modern engineers will carouse through the night.

Wet sayings

Lionel Smith, an agricultural meteorologist, has been maintaining his interest in the subject during his retirement, monitoring the truth or otherwise of weather lore. Alas, much of it turns out to be plain nonsense.

Our forefathers, says Smith, really had only two ideas about the weather one, that it would go on much as before; the other that it was bound to change. So there are two sets of sayings, one predicting continuation of the weather on a chosen date, such as St. Swithin's Day, and the other based on a principle of compensation, such as "Christmas white, Easter green."

Smith quotes the saying "as May so the following September", and the weird notion that the 12 days of Christmas each predict a month of the coming year as examples of folk silliness

about the weather. Better able to bear examination is: "If Candlemas (February 2) bring cloud and rain, winter has gone and won't come again." That has proved true for southern Britain this year and works, according to Smith, seven times out of 10.

Court scenes

Two of those involved in the Bar Theatrical Society's forthcoming production of *Measure for Measure* are former professional actors. Frank Abbott, a West Country barrister playing Pompey, a bawd, was previously straight man to Roy Hudd and Mike Yarwood; David Webster, QC, the play's producer, was James McPherson, a police cadet in *Dixon of Dock Green*.

There is, I am bound to say, a Church of Scotland riposte to the *Women's Institute* grace employed by the Bishop of Truro which I quoted last week. The Scottish version runs: "O Lord, grant that we may not be like confetti, light as air, brittle and cold, but like porridge — warm, comforting and full of natural goodness."

Sanguine advice

PHS is grateful to a reader, Anthony Perry of London W11, for a rather bloody tip. He suggests that blood donors cross the Channel before parting with their vital substance. In return the reward is an institutional cup of tea and a biscuit. In France a small buffet is laid out — restoring wine and a selection of sausages and cheeses. Of course, if you prefer cash, you have to give blood in America.

Women first

The Supreme Court of Canada, which in 1928 ruled that women could not be appointed to the Senate, because they were not "persons" under the law, has appointed its first woman member.

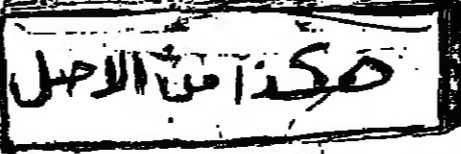
Bertha Wilson was born in Kirkcaldy, Scotland, emigrated to Canada 34 years ago and has been a member of the Ontario Court of Appeal since 1975. Her appointment marks a victory for women's groups, who just beat that other minority group, the Francophones, who wanted a bilingual justice appointed.

Clacking on
Christopher Daniels is spending the vernal equinox clambering about the tower of St Margaret's, Westminster. The MPs' church is fine tuning the sundials which are to be mounted over its redundant and almost indecipherable clockfaces. I would say St Margaret's was in the shadow of Big Ben and Westminster Abbey if that did not unfairly suggest that Daniels is wasting his time.

As it is, the proximity of Big Ben suggested to an anonymous benefactor that there was no point in repairing the church's eighteenth century clock, which has not worked for the last half century. The new sundials he is giving instead will be illuminated with a religious text, and should considerably brighten the appearance of the tower.

The dials, Daniels will ensure, will be completely accurate to anyone who can read them.

PHS



THE ARTS

Galleries

Brilliance arising from the clay

Michael Rysbrack
City of Bristol Museum
and Art Gallery

Eric Gill: "Matter and Spirit"
Gillian Jason Gallery

William Butterfield,
1814-1900
Fischer Fine Art

The sculptors of the past tend to get a raw deal where exhibitions are concerned. There are several reasons for this, mostly purely practical. In all likelihood their works are going to be far flung and more or less permanently fixed. If they worked on any scale larger than the portrait bust the problems of transportation and housing are formidable. And if they carved, rather than modelled, most of their works are going to be one-of-a-kind. If you have the space and resources of the National Gallery in Washington it is not so difficult to put together a comprehensive show of Rodin, because almost all his bronzes exist in a number of castings, and usually at least one of each will be in some American collection. But what do you do with a sculptor like Michael Rysbrack?

Mostly, and most famously, he carved. Many of his works are on a large scale — public and church monuments, especially — and cannot be moved, even if they are of quite modest dimensions. And, it must be added, he does not really fit in at the moment with any fashionable preoccupations. An emigre who achieved early in the eighteenth century the not-quite remarkable status of England's leading sculptor, he was, almost by definition, a big fish in a small pond. If he remained a staunch defender of the antique in a century when elsewhere the baroque was shedding into rococo extravagance, he was able to persist first of all because he was in an artistic backwater. By an accident of fate, he found that he fitted in very well with William Kent's Palladian vanguard, but after his death in 1770 his reputation was forced into eclipse by the more correctly classifying followers of that same movement. All the more credit, then, to Bristol Museum and Art Gallery for picking Rysbrack to commemorate (until May 1). It is, like the Iveagh Bequest's summer specials exploring the work of lesser figures of, or influential on, the British painting of the eighteenth century, the kind of sober scholarly enterprise which has no headlines and gets precious little

thanks from anyone. And it is difficult to do satisfactorily. And yet, when it is done, it can offer not only food for thought for the art historian, but also a lot of enjoyment to the ordinary non-specialist visitor.

For Rysbrack is anything but difficult to approach. His odd mixture of the baroque and the classical, avoiding the two extremes, makes him curiously cosy, almost domestic. The grand manner he could do to perfection, and if one cares while in Bristol to walk over to Queen Square one can see in his superb bronze William III, which the gallery director describes in the catalogue, surprisingly but not altogether unjustifiably, as "Western Europe's finest eighteenth-century equestrian monument". But more characteristically, he worked on a domestic scale, with his portrait busts and his terracotta figures and frequently rather modest church monuments, for an audience of middlebrow gentlemen who did not want to be challenged or bowled over.

With an artist of lesser talent, this situation can easily lead to complacency and dullness. But Rysbrack was very talented indeed. Though we tend to picture him now — if we picture him at all — as a carver in white marble, his reputation in his own time was based on his brilliance as a modeller in clay. And it is the terracottas which bring the main revelation of this show. If we examine in detail — as the layout of the show permits us to do — the modelling on the small full-length figures, like the *Model for the standing Sir Peter Paul Rubens* (this latter made to be reproduced, probably in plaster-cast), we can see how the extreme refinement of detailing and the sheer technical virtuosity are taken for granted, so that the first impression is one of total ease. The larger-scale terracottas, such as the bust of *Queen Elizabeth I* and the stunningly vivid and lifelike *Edward Colston* (recognised only five years ago, covered with paint, decorating the facade of some early-Victorian villas in Bristol), demonstrate his complete control in grading his effects to suit circumstances.

Other things become clear, too. Rysbrack was obviously a sculptor through and through. The drawings unrelated to sculptural projects are quite muddy and undistinguished, while as soon as he is thinking, though on paper, in terms of dimensional realization they spring to life. And, though his famous penetration of character is clearly to be seen in the portrait busts, he knew, his imagination is even more remarkable when it comes to creating historical character. The *Queen Elizabeth I* is one of the most believable likenesses of her; while, far more remote, the *Alfred the Great* (one of his last works, the kind of sober scholarly enterprise which has no headlines and gets precious little



the two busts of Milton, as a young man and in old age; whatever their pictorial sources, the imaginative understanding of the physical and mental processes of ageing remains astonishingly immediate. The show, as well as revolutionizing our ideas on Rysbrack himself, should set off a whole train of reappraisals of other classic British sculptors. One only hopes its successors will be done half as well.

A sculptor who is in the news at present — it being the centenary of his birth — is Eric Gill. What a curious man he was! One would say that most of his life was

occupied in a struggle between the claims of the flesh and those of the spirit, except that he never seems to have seen it as a struggle, or regarded sex (always a major theme in his work) as anything but the Godhead's supreme manifestations here on earth, and all sexual activity (well, nearly all) as an act of worship. It is therefore particularly appropriate that the first London recognition of the *Matter and Spirit* is in fact a two-part show, "Matter" until the end of the month, then "Spirit" until April 30, at the Gillian Jason

The refinement and virtuosity of Rysbrack's Sir Peter Paul Rubens; Butterfield's design for a candlestick at St Mary-in-the-Castle, Dover; and wood-carving by Eric Gill

Gallery, a very pleasing new space at 42 Inverness Street, NW1, just a little up the road from Camden Market.

Though we have known for some time — and even more now, after Malcolm Yorke's recent biography — about Gill's endless fascination with male and female sexual organs, and every facet of sexual activity, this is the first exhibition I know of which has given this side of his art due prominence. There is no actual sculpture in it, but a number of the drawings are connected with or preparatory to sculpture, and the wide variety of Gill's talents as a wood-engraver is well represented. In the second half we shall be getting a corresponding selection of work which is primarily religious in subject-matter.

But no hard-and-fast distinction is possible: some of the most explicit studies of copulation in this show represent to Gill if to few else, the relationship of Christ and His Church. There are also some very jolly prints, such as *The domestic horse comes out well in time of drought*, which exemplify a Rabelaisian (or Chaucerian) sense of humour. And there are many more familiar illustrations which have little or nothing to do with sex, but make their effect with peerless skill and economy. All the same, the most striking lesson of this show lies in the fact that there is never anything sniggering, smutty or prurient about Gill's erotica; he seems by some miracle to have evaded English puritanism completely. At this moment, when it is rearing its ugly head again in the most unexpected quarters, that is a lesson well worth the learning.

William Butterfield, now, is virtually the model High Victorian. Seriousness, religious fervour and a sheer cussed unwillingness to compromise are the hallmarks of his architecture, religious and secular, and of the fixtures and fittings he devised for his buildings. He is less lovable than Burgess, the last proponent of Victorian gothic to get star treatment, because less obviously, picturesquely peculiar.

But his seems to be a bigger, deeper, more revolutionary talent: if Burgess is a peripheral eccentric, Butterfield is a sophisticated thing. The show at Fischer Fine Art until April 16 — probably the first ever devoted to Butterfield — includes, as well as some lectures and essays and other imposing examples of Victorian design, a lot of the most resplendent architectural drawings you could ever wish to see, with every shade of Butterfield's characteristic polychromy specified to the last brick or tile. In the layouts for the flooring of Balliol Chapel or Bombay Cathedral, Butterfield seems to meet Tom Phillips in his own ground, and it would be a brave man who dared to say with conviction who emerges better from the encounter.

John Russell Taylor

Concerts

Goethe to the life

Songmakers' Almanac
Wigmore Hall

The literary almanac shows that Johann Wolfgang von Goethe died 150 years ago yesterday. It was an anniversary that Graham Johnson's Songmakers' Almanac could not possibly overlook. On Sunday they gave their most ambitious concert yet, a biographical portrait of Goethe that occupied both afternoon and evening sessions at Wigmore Hall.

It was a huge song recital, for the audience as well as for the five singers — who, as usual in the Almanac, contributed to the readings, sang their solos, duets and ensembles, provided extra chorus, and had some acting to do as well. The words of Goethe himself were declaimed by Gabriel Woolf, strong on personality, and with a gentle, affectionate touch of mockery at the "Olympian poemaster" of the "Erlkönig". Goethe too had a sharp sense of humour.

His life was long and eventful. The Almanac's script followed him all the way, but chiefly featured his irrepressibly amorous nature, deeply absorbed in love for womanhood from boyhood until his ardent heights. It was the inspi-

ration for the lyric poetry on which so much of our Lieder repertoire now depends.

The choice of music emphasized Schubert and Wolf, who most completely reflect Goethe's lyric genius and range. Besides Beethoven, there were elegant songs by Goethe's friend Zelter, some by Carl Loewe, Franz, and Busoni, even a modest ditty by one of the poet's sweethearts, Corona Schröder. Werthe had to be represented by Charlotte's French-adapted *Lieder* in Massenet's opera *Werther*, and also a duet from an Italian cantata by Blangini (1810), who prescribed stage directions, loyally observed, for Werther's suicide.

Teamwork is the essence of Songmakers' Almanac's charismatic appeal. For once Graham Johnson's piano playing, intensely searching, wildly virtuosic, or tactfully accommodating to his singers, won chief laurels. Sheila Armstrong, a brave late substitute, was overparted in Wolf's "Mignon", but found herself in a thrillingly accurate interpretation of Schubert's "Erlkönig". Diana Montague, a fine mezzo-contraalto, excelled as the disapproving Charlotte von Stein. Anthony Rolfe Johnson in bel canto music, and Richard Jackson in character pieces, best championed the Almanac's vocal ideals.

William Mann

LPO/Leinsdorf

Festival Hall

The *Freischütz* Overture began curiously at Sunday night's London Philharmonic concert, but as it went on, the orchestra, the conductor, got the orchestra to convey an impression of no little romantic commitment. The result was never quite as sophisticated as the brilliance of Weber's orchestration cast a shadow on that aspect of the Schumann piece which followed.

This was the Piano Concerto, in which Alfred Brendel gave a sophisticated account, full of subtle and unexpected nuances, of the first movement solo part. It was, so to speak, a commentary on the text done for the benefit of listeners who already know it well rather than a straight presentation. In particular, each appearance of the main theme on the keyboard was most artfully varied.

Not quite so much could be expected from the orchestra, but there was expressive playing, and much was made of the rhetorical flourishes. In the central intermezzo,

both pianist and conductor suggested greater depth than most performances, and, if the finale received a reading that was more conventional, that term could not be applied to the programme.

Next, indeed, came Verdi's *Te Deum*, for which the London Philharmonic Choir joined the orchestra. They sang excellently, their tone being warm and finely balanced, their diction very clear in quiet passages, especially considering that a large orchestra was also playing.

Luckily, the choir's presence meant that we could for once have a complete performance of Verdi's *Requiem* at Chiswick Suite No 2, for the voices have much to add to the "Lever du Jour" and "Dance generale". This made the whole occasion worthwhile, for, although Mr Leinsdorf's interpretation was rather direct and straightforward, the sheer sensuous beauty of Ravel's music is such that it can benefit, up to a point, from a simple approach. And in the central "Pantomime" all sections of the woodwind excelled.

Max Harrison

Dance

Airs

Sadler's Wells

Paul Taylor's *Airs*, created for his own company in 1978 and now mounted for Ballet Rambert, is one of his lyrical dance suites, set (like his best, *Clouds*) to a selection of a group of pieces by Handel, in this instance selected from the *Concerti Grossi*, Op 3, and *Alcina*, *Adriante*, *Bernice* and *Salomon*. The music is all most apt for dancing and makes for an enjoyable sequence, alternating serious and lighter moods.

The choreography adopts mostly a slightly formal manner, to accord with Handel, but with this creator there is always a humane warmth underlying the gravity, and a sense of humour jostling it at moments. For dancers unused to his idiom, probably the hardest thing about the ballet is that it looks so simple; if those seemingly carefree move-

ments are not done exactly, they will look lax.

It was a surprise on this occasion to find Robert North the chief offender in that respect, in spite of being the only member of the cast with previous experience of Taylor's ballets, in his London Contemporary days. His big physique ought to be at home in these dances, but perhaps it is too loose, or maybe Taylor's quick timing throws him.

Otherwise, the Rambert cast is perfectly presentable, with the spy Michael Ho and gracious Diane Walker already notable. What they do not yet manage is to impose their own convincing interpretation on the ballet. Nobody expects a repertory company to match the understanding which the choreographer's own regular team can give his work; but last year's production for American Ballet Theatre gave *Airs* a new look, coolly serene. It would be pleasant if Rambert could do likewise.

John Percival

Television

Expediency and the private patient

On the face of it, Shaw's remark that "there is nothing more insane in our society than allowing a doctor's income to depend on the illness of patients" is difficult to refute. But human beings tend to be suspicious of the simple, especially when it comes to their health, so that private medicine, like many of Shaw's targets, has suffered unduly from its wit.

It is alive and increasingly well. One in 15 of the population now has private health cover, showing a growth that compensates for the fact that, as BHC's *Horizon* reported last night, "the booming trade in private health insurance is not what it was". They were examining *The Private Face of Medicine* and its links with the NHS, not hoping for a once-and-for-all answer to this continuing debate but trying to make a few things clear.

One thing they established was that not all who pay for treatment think it right that they should be able to buy it. Affluence and convenience combine to over-ride ethical objections. Evidence on this score came from members of the ENU, who dismayed the TUC by opting for private care and have been duly examined at E123 a body. The checks revealed that electricians were less healthy than managerial staff (a discovery that must confirm many subversive suspicions) so that subscriptions may have to rise for all.

They also pointed to the bad publicity the NHS had had over recent years, which has given rise to the belief that long delays are inevitable for everything whereas delays are only for non-urgent cases. This belief has helped the private medicine boom. *Horizon* instanced those areas where private medicine has no answer without unacceptable financial cost — caring for the aged and chronically disabled — and concluded that it is largely irrelevant to increasing social problems.

Hilary Henson wrote and produced the programme tightly and fairly, though it is unlikely to have budged people from their beliefs.

World in Action (Granada) were also on the medical trail with *Home Help*, an interesting programme on the pioneer work being done at Hyde,



Henze: prodigious output

Henze's commitment through music

This summer *Music and Politics*, the collected writings of Hans Werner Henze between 1953 and 1981, will be published by Faber. Among articles on specific works of his own, on Mahler, on German music in the 1940s and 1950s, many of

them seductively and provocatively written, is one on Benjamin Britten. Henze recalls the deep impression made on him by Peter Grimes, the "echoes" that came back to him, the horizon of the sea. He dedicated his 1958 *Kammermusik* to Britten and *El Cimarron* was premiered at Snape in 1970.

At the weekend Henze returned to Snape for the first of this year's three academic symposiums at the Britten-Pears School (Walton in June, Britten in October), taking part in an intensive two days of films, discussions and concert programmes, organised and directed by Patrick Carnegie, assisted by Ian Latham-Koenig and Donald Mitchell.

It was both apt and illuminating that Donald Mitchell should choose to focus the discussion of "Music, Politics and Society" through a comparison of Britten and Henze with particular reference to Britten's *Our Hunting Fathers* and Henze's *Rainforest*. An investigation of Britten's despairing awareness of pre-war fascism and Henze's reaction to the aftermath of the same political forces led to the crucial question of the "decolonisation" of political message through music (Pigs, Henze says, is a document, not a pamphlet) and on to the broader apolitical, or perhaps more deeply political, question of the composer as communicator.

This ran like a ground bass through the entire weekend. It was in order to free himself to speak more clearly, more directly, that Henze drew away from the serialist orthodoxy of the Darmstadt school, soaked himself in the melodic sun of Italy ("There the soul speaks out through the chest"). For this, too, he turned to the theatre to which and from which Henze believes all music moves and whose stronger sense of reality was demonstrated in recorded and filmed extracts from his too rarely performed operas. Meanwhile, the all-pervasive presence of the past in Henze's music wound its way in and out of discussion and musical examples.

Should students, then, be made to rewrite pieces from the past? Not necessarily. Perhaps going back could only come later in life, Henze replied. It was, after all, in

1977, at the age of 51, that Henze composed his fantasy tributes to Corelli and Vivaldi in *Aria de la Jota española* and *Il Violino Raddoppiato*, both given warm-hearted and lively performances by the young Snape Madings Training Orchestra with Peter Manning (violin), conducted by the composer on Sunday afternoon. Folded between two symphonies by Mozart ("a phenomenon that accompanies and vexes my whole existence"), the theatricality of the first, the sensuous yet precise parts for all its actors, the heady ease with which Henze the craftsman flashes his gifts in the second — both bore as eloquent witness to the composer as communicator.

Not that in Henze the political commitment which has coloured his life and work from the late 1960s has led to that kind of ideological affirmation that stifles or denies the vital and imperative questioning of art. His fifth string quartet, dedicated to the memory of Britten and performed courageously and sensitively on Saturday by the young Locrian Quartet, was in contrast incomprehen-

sible to some and disturbing to other course members. In the disquieting dissonance which tugs at its gentle lyricism, in its moments of defiance, and numbness, in the long, harmonic journey towards a part of that entire process of re-examination of the means and ends of expression, of the relationship between composer and public to which Henze constantly returned in discussion.

That this subject, with all its political and musical implications, could not be torn apart more vigorously, debated more energetically, was due as much to the diffidence and inexperience of the young course members as to the sometimes under-probing, over-reverent attitudes of its leaders. But thoughts were undeniably provoked, ears opened, and before Henze comes to the Barbican in July, something of a balanced redress in the opportunities to consider and assess the work of a composer of whose prodigious and important output we have heard far too little in Britain in the last decade.

Hilary Finch

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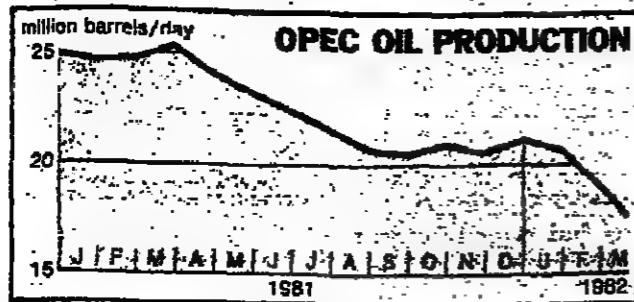
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Gilts active

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 15. Dealings End, March 26. \S Contango Day, March 29. Settlement Day, April 5.
 \S Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NEWS



OPEC OIL PRODUCTION

The decision by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to place a production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day underlines how sharply the oil glut has eaten into demand for their oil. At the start of last year, Opec output was running at 25 million barrels a day, which means that during the past 15 months it has fallen by a third. As recently as 1979, the output was at an all-time peak of just under 32 million barrels a day.

Thorn buys computer firms

Thorn EMI is to buy two computer service businesses from BOC, the industrial gas manufacturer. No price has been disclosed but it is expected to be between £5m and £9m for the two businesses - Software Sciences and BOC Datastore. Based at Farnborough and Sunbury, they have a turnover of about £30m, employ 920 people, and represent the major part of the BOC International computer services division. Detailed negotiations are continuing.

Tokyo gold market opens

Tokyo's gold futures market, the first new commodity to be introduced in Japan for 30 years, opens today. The exchange will initially concentrate on domestic business, and will expand into international trading later. Price movements will be limited to 10 per cent above or below the previous day's closing price, a margin of 20 per cent will be required and the exchange hopes for a turnover of 240 tonnes in the first year.

Invergordon's fate in balance

Ministers are meeting today to consider the fate of the Invergordon plant which British Aluminium decided to close at the end of last year. Discussions are understood to centre on the terms under which the plant would be supplied with power, probably from hydroelectricity. Several companies have shown interest in buying the plant, and British Aluminium says that, if the power price is right, it is prepared to reinvest.

£300m steel deal

The state-owned Vost-Alpine engineering group of Austria has signed a £299.5m contract with the Soviet Union for a plant capable of producing 50,000 tonnes of steel annually from scrap metal. Finance of the mill, to be sited in Byelorussia and in operation by the end of 1984, is being provided by Austrian banks. India will shortly invite tenders for building a new port near Bombay, at an estimated cost of \$644m (£350m).

MARKET SUMMARY

Pearson Longman takes off

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 558.1 down 4.6
FT 100 69.06 up 0.81
FT all share 322.20 down 0.96
Bargains 21,010

Pearson Longman shares soared from 248p to 272p yesterday, amid rumours that a renewed takeover attempt from S. Pearson was imminent. But with shares slipping 1p to 248p, S. Pearson would need to bid considerably more than the one share and 30p it successfully offered in 1978 to pick up the 28.4 per cent of Pearson Longman which it does not already own.

Mr Michael Hara, deputy chairman of S. Pearson and chairman of Pearson Longman, said: "I cannot comment on market rumours."

An intriguing three cornered takeover contest in the property sector moved one step nearer being resolved with the publication by Federated Land of its offer document for Estates & General.

M. P. Kent, the Bristol-based property group, hopes to use its 15 per cent stake in Federated to block the deal and takeover Federated itself.

"We feel that the proposal advanced (by Kent) did not benefit shareholders as we have gone ahead with the offer document," said Mr Peter Meyer, Federated Land chairman.

Federated shares were 1p higher at 154p while Estates & General eased 1p to 62p. M.P. Kent was unchanged at 58p. Leading equities made a dull start to the second leg of the account, with Turner & Newall again one of the leading fallers, down 7p to 65p, on further reflection of last week's heavy losses. Thorn EMI was 2p easier at 428p on news that it had acquired BOC Group's computer services business.

The FT Index closed down 4.6 at 558.1. Business in gilts was brisk, helped by last Friday's news that

COMMODITIES

There was aggressive selling of near cocoa in London and New York, which forced March cocoa down by £33 a tonne to £1,038. But May cocoa was stronger and rose £2 to £1,041, reversing the backwardation which developed on Friday. Settlement was not much improved by the International Cocoa Organization's decision last week to borrow \$75m from a group of Brazilian banks. It should be remembered, however, that the March position is close to expiry.

Coffee, the March position of which plunged £85 last week, gained £2 for the near contract to £1,380 a tonne. May coffee, however, weakened by £7 to £1,227. The International Coffee Organization started two weeks of talks yesterday which are expected to deal with indicator prices for different coffees, an updated quota distribution, and reserve stocks.

TODAY

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, and Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology, address the Institute of Directors' annual convention, Royal Albert Hall, London, 10am-8pm. Unemployment figures and unfilled vacancies (March provisional). Board meetings: Interim: British Car Auction, Fairview Estates, Paterson Zachares, Ricardo Consulting Engineers. Final: Brent Chemicals International, Equity and Life Assurance, Fairclough Construction, File Indrar, Findlay Packaging.

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: Market closed Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,223.19 up 15.98

CURRENCIES

The French franc again bumped along its EMS floor, while the Belgian franc also came under pressure. All EMS currencies were dragged down against the dollar and sterling.

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling 11,800.5 up 10 points
Index 91.3 up 0.2
DM 4.3050
Fr F 11.2550
Yen 440.50
Dollar Index 115.0 up 0.3
DM 2.3880 up 50 pts
Gold \$321 up \$5.75

MONEY MARKETS

The undertone was slightly firmer. The Bank bought \$500m of bills, having forecast a shortage of \$500m.

Domestic Rates:
Base rates 13%
3-month Interbank 13 1/4-13%
Euro Currency Rates:
3 month dollar 14 1/4-15%
3 month DM 8 1/4-9%
3 month Fr 23 1/4-23%

Matthews resigns from ACC board

By Drew Johnston

Lord Matthews, a non-executive director of Associated Communications Corporation, resigned last night from the board after an abortive attempt by ACC's non-executive directors to remove Mr Robert Holmes a Court as chairman.

At yesterday's board meeting, Mr Holmes a Court survived a vote of confidence by seven votes to four.

Mr Holmes a Court, who is also chairman of TVW which is bidding 110p a share for ACC, told the board that he did not consider he had a conflict of interests that required him to step down.



Lord Matthews

'Blackmail' row on Channel 4

By Tonia Douglas

Advertisers are furious with independent television over sales arrangements for advertising on Channel Four. The Independent Broadcasting Authority has allowed ITV companies to link Channel 4 with existing the ITV channel for the calculation of regional discounts. Advertisers claim that this will lead to "conditional selling" with the television contractors, forcing them to buy time on Channel Four if they want peak breaks on ITV.

"It shows that the IBA doesn't understand how the system works," said Mr David Wheeler, director of the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising. "The fact that people are forced to give into blackmail doesn't mean that it's a good thing."

The director of the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers, Mr Kenneth Miles, agreed. "We are very unhappy about the IBA's decision. It is a very serious matter."

The two organizations were notified yesterday by Lord Thomson of Mafeking, chairman of the IBA, who is leading itself if it thinks this won't lead to conditional selling.

The IBA would monitor arrangements and any complaints could go to the IBA's Advertising Liaison Committee, on which advertisers, agencies, the ITV companies and the IBA are represented.

Meanwhile, the institute is to collect evidence of possible abuse and will present a complaint to the committee, which is chaired by Lord Thomson. "I have had many complaints from agencies," said Mr Wheeler.

10 pc rise in German exports

From Our Correspondent

West German exports jumped by 10 per cent last month helping to lift the country's visible trade surplus to DM3,524m (about £840m) in February from DM1,100m in January.

The West German federal bank estimated that the country's current account balance of payments deficit fell to DM600m last month from DM3,400m in January.

The improvement had been expected by foreign exchange markets and contributed to the strength of the Deutsche mark against the French and Belgian francs.

Over the first two months of this year, West German exports rose by 15 per cent compared with the same period of 1981 to DM65,500m while imports increased by only 6 per cent to DM 61,000m according to official figures issued today.

Continued speculation on an imminent realignment of currencies within the EMS hit the French franc from the start of trading yesterday. The franc spent the day being used to put up with the EMS floor against the strongest currency, the Dutch guilder. The Belgian franc also fell close to its EMS floor.

The Luxembourg Government has submitted to Belgium a list of changes it seeks to the Belgo-Luxembourg monetary union after last month's 8.5 per cent devaluation of the Belgian and Luxembourg francs within the EMS. A ministerial-level meeting between the two countries Thursday will discuss the move.

Britain's consulting engineers had £46.5m worth of overseas work in hand last year, an increase of 21 per cent over 1980.

Irish industry board chief

From Our Correspondent, Belfast

A leading Belfast accountant is to spearhead what the Government hopes will be a revitalizing industrial development drive for Northern Ireland.

Sir Desmond Lorimer, aged 57, is to chair the forthcoming Industrial Development Board for Northern Ireland, which this summer will take over the work of the Northern Ireland Development Agency with

the present industrial development work of the provincial Department of Commerce.

Sir Desmond is chairman of Lamont Holdings, a Belfast conglomerate of 10 companies operating in property, life assurance, textiles, engineering and a senior partner in chartered accountants Harwood Banner Smylie.

Company profits start to recover

By David Blade

Economics Editor

Company profits went up by a quarter between the first and second halves of last year, according to figures published yesterday by the Central Statistical Office (CSO).

Income from employment went up by only 5 1/2 per cent during the period, a result of low pay rises and a continuing loss of jobs.

The profits estimates are net of stock appreciation, but give an exaggerated picture of the performance of most companies because they include the impact of North Sea oil.

Profits from this sector have been rising but there seems no reason to doubt that profits outside the North Sea sector have also been

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

At constant factor cost (1975=100)

		Expenditure	Income	Output	Average estimate
1979	Q1	106.7	108.8	108.4	108.0
	Q2	110.6	113.2	112.2	112.0
	Q3	109.1	111.4	110.0	110.2
	Q4	108.3	112.0	110.7	110.7
1980	Q1	108.8	111.8	108.9	108.2
	Q2	108.6	108.7	108.2	108.1
	Q3	108.0	107.3	108.4	108.6
	Q4	105.3	108.8	104.9	105.6
1981	Q1	105.4	105.2	104.3	104.9
	Q2	—	105.6	104.0	—
	Q3	—	105.0	104.4	—
	Q4	106.1	106.8	104.8	105.9

*As a result of the industrial action by civil servants, no estimate of the expenditure-based measure is available. The estimate for the income data is less reliable than usual.

Rising after touching very low levels in 1980. The figures were published along with data on income expenditure and output used by the CSO to assess gross. The estimate of the output measure of gdp in the fourth

quarter is unchanged from its earlier figure of 104.8, a 0.4 per cent rise from the figure of 104.4 now estimated for the third quarter.

The income estimate for gdp is thought to have risen strongly in the final quarter to 106.8 from a third quarter figure of 106. However, the estimate for the third quarter is particularly uncertain.

The average estimate for gdp as a whole was 105.9 in the final quarter, up 0.3 per cent from the level of the final quarter of 1980 but still well below the average level for that year.

The Government expects the economy to grow by about 1 1/2 per cent

1,200 jobs lost at British Aerospace

By Peter Hill

Industrial Editor

British Aerospace has become the latest casualty of the Government's defence cuts. The company yesterday announced the closure of three of its sites with the loss of about 1,200 jobs over the next 12 months.

The cutbacks are the first by British Aerospace since the nationalization in 1977 and subsequent "privatization" a year ago when the sale of 50 per cent of the company's equity realized £150m for the Government.

Its site at Holme-on-Spalding Moor, on the North Humberside, where 400 workers are involved in aircraft development, will be run down over the next six to 12 months. About 75 per cent of the workforce are expected to be offered alternative employment.

In Lincolnshire, a small store, depot at Bracebridge Heath which employs about 200 people is to be run down over a similar period.

The axe is expected to fall heaviest at the company's site at Bittsworth, Leicestershire which has a workforce of about 1,000 and which has been involved mainly in repair and maintenance work for the Royal Air Force.

The accelerated withdrawal of the Vulcan bomber and the larger volume of repair and maintenance work done by the RAF were blamed for the decision to wind down.

Apprentices and other trainees at Bittsworth will be offered alternative training elsewhere and some workers would be offered alternative work, but several hundred redundancies are expected.

Traditionally a substantial part of the workload at the three sites has derived from miscellaneous work for the Ministry of Defence the company said in a statement.

In the light of the current reductions of MoD expenditure in this field, British Aerospace has concluded that these sites cannot remain viable.

EEC makes formal trade protest over Japan

From Peter Norman

Brussels, March 22

European Community trade ministers today decided to step up diplomatic pressure on Japan to open its markets more to European goods by lodging a formal trade complaint under the terms of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Proceedings come under Article 23 which provides for consultations between the two sides on the whole range of their trade problems. If the formal bilateral talks fail, the issues will be referred to special arbitration.

The idea is to use GATT machinery to make the Japanese more receptive to arguments that have been repeated many times in exchanges between Brussels and Tokyo. The move has been likened to dispatch of a solicitor's letter in a dispute between neighbours.

The root cause of economic friction is Japan's tendency for low imports. The EEC hope is that the Japanese will now be so impressed by being put in the dock in GATT that they will take the necessary action to ease the European grievances for fear of finding themselves under further attack at the world economic summit at Versailles in June.

The EEC statement called for "tangible assurances" that Japan would moderate exports to the EEC of sensitive products such as cars, colour television sets and numerically-controlled machine tools.

But Mr John Biffen, Trade Secretary, warned it would be foolish "to be trigger happy" and try to keep the Japanese out of European markets. Such action, could result in increased competition from Japanese manufacturers on Third World markets.

He also cautioned against lecturing the Japanese to change their macro-economic policies in the interests of achieving a better balance in their trade.

Sir Freddie sets up air consultancy business

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Sir Freddie Laker, whose airline company collapsed last month owing millions to banks and other creditors, was back in business yesterday behind the desk on the aviation consultancy business which he has set up with Mr Roland "Tim" Rowland, the Lough chief executive.

The new company, Sir Freddie Laker Ltd, which is based at Lough's City offices in Cheapside has a paid-up capital of £10,000, of which Sir Freddie has put up half. Sir Freddie has for the moment abandoned plans to start a "People's Airline" and withdraws his licence applications to the Civil Aviation Authority because

he saw no chance of getting under way in time for the summer business.

However, Sir Freddie is still looking at plans for a new airline starting next year. Meanwhile, he would harness his expertise in the consultancy business. He said he already had two customers and planned to develop it into a multi-million pound business within five years.

Sir Freddie said he would be having a meeting with Lloyds Bank to decide what to do with the donations sent to him by the public. Over £70,000 has been received. "My guess is that will be going back to the people who sent it," he said.

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BROKER BOUGHT

Mercantile House, the expanding money broking group, has paid £6.5m for Charles Fulton, an ailing money broker. Gill & Duffus, which had held a sizable stake in Fulton, will make about £2.8m from the sale.

Last year Fulton made pretax profits of £834,000, but at the moment it is only breaking even.

The firm's heaviest losses have been in the New York money broking and London foreign exchange operations. Mr John Barkshire, Mercantile House Chairman, said that the New York money broking side probably would be closed and the London foreign exchange interests integrated into the group's existing business.

Gill & Duffus recently announced a sharp fall in profits caused by losses in America.

US car men agree pay freeze

From Christopher Thomas

New York, March 22

General Motors has reached a tentative deal with the United Auto Workers Union that could save the company up to \$3,000m (£1,660m) in the 30-month life of the agreement.

The agreement, 37 hours of negotiations in Detroit, will save thousands of jobs and may bring in lower car prices in the United States.

GM workers will give up annual pay rises, lose up to nine days holiday a year, and defer cost of living increases for nine months.

A jubilant Mr Alfred Warren, GM's industrial relations vice president, was "very, very pleased."

The agreement, similar to that reached by UAW and Ford last month, will now go to the union's general council and then to a ballot of the 400,000 current and laid-off GM hourly workers. Union leaders are confident

The deal includes penalties for absenteeism that were vigorously opposed in the past. If a worker misses 20 per cent of workdays during a six-month period he will be fined 20 per cent of his benefits over the next six months.

The company, in return, will reopen four plants facing shutdown and will close none for two years. GM also agreed to extend lifetime job guarantees at four unspecified plants and to a profit-sharing scheme.

Mr Douglas Fraser, the UAW president, said the agreement would affect future car prices, though no price cuts were agreed. "We sought a greater measure of job security and to stop plant closures," he said. "We have been successful."

The toughest talking concerned the extensive use of outside and foreign suppliers.

Opec members may break ranks

Cutback in oil output has little impact

By Jonathan Davis

The attempt by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to stop the fall in prices by cutting back production was greeted with distinct scepticism on the oil and stock markets yesterday.

On the spot market, where individual cargoes of crude oil and oil products are traded, prices were little changed from what they were before Opec's weekend agreement to put a new ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day on output. Crude oil and products have been selling at discounts of about \$5 to \$6 a barrel below the official Opec reference price of \$22.

While there were no major cargoes of crude bought or sold, product prices were



Nigel Lawson

done enough to prevent a further weakening of prices in the face of the two to three million barrels a day oil surplus.

Dealers and oil analysts also suspect that some of Opec's 13 members will be tempted to break ranks either by producing more than their quotas or by selling at large hidden discounts to the official price.

On the oil futures market, prices of lots also ended the day "little changed after dropping by \$3 to \$4 a tonne when trading started."

Gas oil lots for immediate delivery were sold at \$27 1/4 a tonne, and \$25 1/4 a tonne for delivery in April. Forward prices imply that the oil prices will not recover until about August.

Oil shares failed to react sharply to the Vienna meeting, with BP and Shell adding only a few pence. The view was that much of what had been decided by Opec had already been discounted, and there was also doubt about its impact.

Mr Nigel Lawson, Energy Secretary stressed that the fall in prices was no reason to doubt the promising outlook for the North Sea. "It is time to answer the Jeremiahs who are crying doom over lower oil prices, over the

achievements and future of the North Sea and over the Government's plans to enable BNOC's oil production business to prosper and expand in the private sector."

Gas oil lots for immediate delivery were sold at \$27 1/4 a tonne, and \$25 1/4 a tonne for delivery in April. Forward prices imply that the oil prices will not recover until about August.

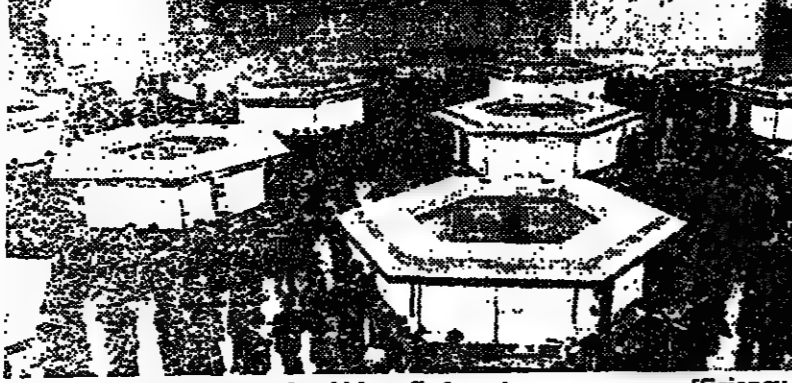
Gloom in the stock market... boom for cable suppliers

But worries may prove premature

"Buy until the Buffet; the Stock Market is going to be flat after it" (Sally White writes). Such was the word in the City in the early part of the year, and since the market has certainly been down enough for questions to be asked about the likely attraction of equities to institutional investors. For that old chestnut "Sell in May and go away" should the investor read March?

Those who are pessimistic about equities produce a long list: redundancies continue to rise in industry, and the level of wage inflation is tailing off. So pension funds and life assurance groups, who put over £3,000m into the market each year, are under pressure. Latest figures put the growth in the inflow of cash down from 15 per cent to 5 per cent.

Unit trust, traditionally heavy on equity investment, place only £300m net a year in the equity market. So even if private investors decide to save via this route, rather than spend it on the Riviera, Adriatic or Mikanos they will not make a large impact on the all-share index.



Stock market: shares should benefit from better company efficiency

Not until July do the gilt dividends, which are a very important source of funds to the major investment groups, again. It was the January dividends that helped to fuel the pre-Budget rise in the index.

Various bills are dropping heavily on the institutions' desks, taking money that would otherwise go into the markets, rate bills, wage bills (up 6 to 8 per cent) and fuel bills.

Optimists say it is amazing how the money is produced if fund managers believe a rise in the equity market is likely. The dull performance of equities is merely a full while the institutions await the company news that will flow over the next few weeks: not a sector is lacking in wide representations.

Inflation prospects are also looking better after Friday's announcement of no rise in the

retail price index between January and February.

Prospects for company profits, after all the rationalization on labour, head offices and unprofitable products undertaken by British industry, look convincing. Profits, according to Phillips & Drew, could rise by as much as 25 per cent at pre-tax level over the next year when oil company recovery is included.

Dividend yields are historically high, at around 6.6 per cent at current price levels, against a long term average of 5 1/2 per cent. These are the sort of statistics that are likely to convince the major funds that a rise in equity values is justified.

The relationship with gilt yields suggests the market will at least be stable. Competition from index-linked gilts will probably not materialize until fund managers are more familiar with this new form of paper.

It is probably a mistake to be too gloomy.

Britain's boom that the Government is about to launch (Clive Cookson writes).

Even though Whitehall will try to tailor the cable system's technical specifications to give home manufacturers the best chance, there are many components that can only be imported from the United States — at least at first.

A primary capital investment of £2,500m will be required to connect an expected demand of half the homes in Britain. Another £1,500m could be spent on additional services, such as videodata and home security, to be laid on by cable. The annual increase in programming cannot be judged until the pattern of services has been established, but it is likely to amount to several hundred million pounds a year.

The cable itself is the part of the system where British industry is best placed to compete. BIC will be the main beneficiary, manufacturing both coaxial cable for the local connections and optical fibres for long distance lines.

US challenge in TV sector

British industry faces a hard fight against United States companies with far greater experience of installing and operating cable television systems, if it is to make the most of the "rewiring

Good grounds for property

Competition for indexed-linked gilts could actually increase institutional demand for property investment, according to Phillips

& Drew in their latest look at property and property unit trusts (Sally White writes). This is part of the brokers' counter-argument for those who maintain that index-linked gilts are the answer to all the fund-managers' prayers.

Property had recently consistently outperformed inflation — that is property as measured by the Phillips & Drew index of the 11 leading exempt property funds. The average over five years is 19.7 per cent on the index, against 12.9 per cent for inflation, but over ten years the index rose 13.1 per cent, while inflation rose by 14.2 per cent.

Best performing of the unit trusts — all of which are designed for tax exempt funds — is Pennine, where the managers are Matthews, Goodman & Postlethwaite, who are estate managers in London and Liverpool.

As is so often the case with good performance, the managers have stuck to what they know and have invested predominantly in industrial property in the Midlands and Yorkshire, areas where most institutions would not even consider buying industrial property.

The reason for the continued pressure on the property market is the shortage of prime property sites — while there is likely to be no shortage of index-linked gilts once the investor has been won over.

INTERNATIONAL



SOUTH AFRICA

Rustenburg Platinum, South Africa's biggest producer of the metal, suffered a severe fall in profits during the six months to the end of February to R43.4m (£24.1m) from R116m. In the 12 months to the end of August 1981 Rustenburg's pretax profits were R235m. The company has declared an interim dividend of 12.5 cents, the same as last year. Rustenburg said that the lower profits were caused by a substantial decline in sales volume. The company is believed to be stockpiling platinum while the depression in the motor industry, one of its largest customers, continues.

HONGKONG

Hongkong business leaders have reacted calmly to the new agreement on textile exports to the United States, which severely reduces growth rates for 23 "hot-selling" categories to 0.5 per cent to two per cent annually until December 1983. This includes shirts, trousers, blouses, towels and satins and accounts for two-thirds of Hongkong's textile exports to the United States.

WEST GERMANY

Talks in West Germany between management and unions on the future of ENKA's chemical fibres plant in Kassel will restart tomorrow after an independent viability study.

West German crude oil imports fell 14.8 per cent to 11.98 million tonnes in the first two months of 1982 from 14.06 million tonnes in the like year-earlier period, the federal trade office has reported.

KUWAIT

The Kuwaiti government has been advised to trim public sector spending owing to reduced oil revenue. The recommendation came from the finance ministry which forecast A\$3,500m budget deficit in 1990 if output is one million barrels a day, but A\$500m deficit if production is 1,400 million barrels a day.

ITALY

Provisional March figures for the Italian City of Milan showed that inflation dropped below 16 per cent for the first time in years on its annual basis, while monthly increase of cost of living stood at 0.92 per cent compared with a nationwide rise of 1.3 per cent in February.

SWEDEN

L. M. Ericsson of Sweden has signed a \$100m contract for telephone equipment with the South Korean Government. The order, was landed in competition with Siemens, Northern Telecom and ITT and is the company's largest ever in south-east Asia.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Railways will buy 15 diesel electric locomotives costing \$19.9m from Japan, financed partly by the eighth yen credit of \$90.07m which has agreed to provide Malaysia.

BROKERS' VIEWS

Energy glows amid engineering mists

GKN and Tube Investments' recent results have provided little guide to where the engineering industry is heading. Seymour, Pierce agree that the underlying trend is uncertain, but put forward a case for selective investment in the sector, on the grounds that devaluation has ended and that the cut in interest rates could encourage some restocking.

Particularly recommended in the sector is Howden Group, with its emphasis on the energy industry. Pretax profits for the year to April are forecast by Seymour, Pierce at £8.5m, up from £7.75m, and could rise to £10m next year.

Those results from Tube Investments have caused Phillips & Drew to rank the shares a buy. They are at their 10-year price relative level. Forecasts at the pretax level are for £6.5m for the first half and £18.5m in the second half.

Nottingham Manufacturing, where Phillips & Drew see pretax at £6.5m and £15.5m for the first half and full year in 1982, is a "hold". Victor Products (Wallsend) is a buy recommendation by Scott, Goff, Hancock. Pretax is forecast to rise to £1.6m for the year to April 1983.

Christmas period has attracted Rowley & Pitman's attention, and they are estimating that pretax profits will rise to £210m in 1982, then £240m in 1983. The group continues to increase volume sales with its ability to present the correct sales mix in both clothing and foods, the brokers say.

An "outstanding" retail formula, strong management, the cash flow to finance a major development programme and well considered diversification, are the reasons. Fielding, Newsom-Smith are suggesting a share price of 1.50, with a target of 2.00 by any weakness. They are forecasting £83m pretax profits for 1982 and a rise to £98m in 1983. Fitch Lovell is recommended by Henderson Crosthwaite as a share at 1.50. The brokers are going for £6m to £6.5m at Fitch Lovell after property profits for the year to April, and a 30 per cent rise in the management's work begins to pay off.

Amgold is damned with faint praise by Greenwell, who rate it a "weak hold". Consolidated Gold Fields is only a hold, from Sheppard and Chase. Both reflect the continued weakness in the gold bullion market.

Sandhurst Marketing is a little company which rates a buy from Rowe & Pinnau. The market capitalization is only just over £3m, but pretax profits are expected to rise from £360,000 to £630,000 this year and to just under £1m by 1983. It distributes stationery, office equipment, and manufacturers' chemical products for the car-care market.

Sally White

MORGAN GRENELL

Backing for disclosure of reserves

Morgan Grenfell Holdings, one of the City's leading merchant banks, which yesterday reported a two-fifths rise in net profits to £10.1m, says that it favours disclosure of hidden reserves. Mr Bill Mackworth-Young, vice-chairman, thought it would be a good idea if inner reserves were revealed although Morgan Grenfell does not disclose as long as competitors kept hidden reserves. Many accepting houses strongly oppose disclosure.

Morgan Grenfell's profits were struck after tax and transfer to inner reserves. The bank, which has been growing fast on the back of its international expansion, has raised disclosed profits from £2.8m in 1976 while the balance sheet, which extended by two-fifths last year, has risen from £699,000 to £2,130m during the five years to 1981.

Morgan Grenfell has stuck to traditional merchant bank activities and about two-thirds of its gross income is drawn from fees while about half its fee income in turn relates to international business.

The increase in profits was well spread with both domestic and international banking showing a higher level of activity. Total advances rose from £491m to £757m with EGCD lending more than doubled to £232m.

In corporate finance, the bank earned a record income and the largest contribution to group profits. After the sale by Morgan Guaranty Trust of most of its 32 per cent stake in Morgan Grenfell, a new American investment banking subsidiary has been set up to plug an important gap in the group's coverage.

BEATSON CLARK

Clear profit

Beatson Clark, the glass container maker for the pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries, saw further improvement in profits last year. Pretax profits for the year to January rose to £2.33m

from £1.24m the previous year. Sales were marginally increased despite difficult trading at £28.1m against £25.5m. So the final dividend has been raised to 7.86p gross making a total payment of 12.14p gross against 10p last time. The group's shares rose 4p to 200p, 2p above the year's high.

Mr David Clark, chairman, said profit levels improved because of higher productivity. He added that additional gains in margins will depend on the balance between reductions in unit costs and inflation of input costs.

Meanwhile, the group feared that trading conditions would remain difficult this year with little growth projected in demand for glass containers.

QUEENS MOAT

Cash arranged

Queens Moat Houses, the hotel and catering group, will finance its £30m acquisition of 26 hotels from Grand Metropolitan with a £14m rights issue, the issue of £3m worth of shares to Grand Met, and loans totalling £13m.

The underwritten rights issue of 41.6m ordinary

COMMODITIES

COPPER: Higher grade copper closed steady at \$2.40 a lb. Higher grade cash, \$2.40-40; three months, \$2.40-40; six months, \$2.40-40; one year, \$2.40-40. Cash standard cathodes, \$2.40-40; three months, \$2.40-40; six months, \$2.40-40; one year, \$2.40-40. Settlement, \$2.40-40. Sales, 7,050 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, \$2.40-40; three months, \$2.40-40; six months, \$2.40-40; one year, \$2.40-40. Settlement, \$2.40-40. Sales, 140 tonnes.

IRON: Standard iron was steady. Three months, \$2.40-40; six months, \$2.40-40; one year, \$2.40-40. Settlement, \$2.40-40. Sales, 140 tonnes.

STEEL: Standard iron was steady. Three months, \$2.40-40; six months, \$2.40-40; one year, \$2.40-40. Settlement, \$2.40-40. Sales, 140 tonnes.

LATEST RESULTS

Company	Profits	Div	Pay	Year
Arrow Chem (I)	2,745,191	0.09100 (13s)	—	—
Breadon Lane (I)	1,851,087	0.640 (5s)	—	—
Chas Early (I)	3,813,389	0.05100 (0.6s)	—	—
David Dixon (F)	10,777,046	0.980 (7s)	14 3/2p (7)	—
El Oro Mining (I)	—	0.220 (1s)	—	—
Exploration Co (I)	—	0.310 (3)	—	—
Five Oaks (F)	0.280 (3)	0.01100 (0.3s)	—	—
Garlon Eng (I)	4,876,537	0.240 (3s)	—	—
Goodman Bros (F)	10,813,891	0.230 (4s)	—	—
Frank & Gates (I)	17,516,737	0.630 (7s)	—	—
Keep Inv (I)	—	0.02500 (0.37)	—	—
Thomas Walker (F)	1,631,841	0.10 (1s)	—	—
Weston & C Prys (F)	3,523,323	0.580 (4s)	17 (14s)	—
Westpool Inv (F)	—	1.610 (7s)	0.95 (1s)	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on profits per share. Dividends in business news dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. A Loss, B Adjusted.

Legal appointments

Borough Solicitor

£18,465-£19,797 p.a. inclusive

Owing to the retirement this June of Mr. R. A. Benge, Hackney's well respected Borough Solicitor an opportunity now arises for an extremely able and versatile Solicitor to become Head of the Council's legal service and to act as legal adviser to the Council, its Committees and its Chief Officers.

Hackney is a leading Partnership Authority working in a determined manner not only to encourage economic growth and employment but also to make significant improvements within all areas of community life. Hackney's Borough Solicitor therefore plays a leading role in the Council's discussions about key policy issues aimed at producing solutions to the Borough's problems and where sound legal advice in a creative vein is absolutely essential.

Applicants will need to demonstrate personal and professional qualities equal to the task, for the post calls for considerable legal acumen and a cogent combination of determination, sound judgment and the ability to meet tight timescales.

The Borough Solicitor heads a legal staff of some 50 people, including seven solicitors, and is expected to work very closely with leading Members, the Chief Executive (within whose office the legal service is placed for administrative purposes) and the Management Team of Directors. The person appointed will therefore be involved in a wide and varied range of interesting work in a very busy local government legal practice where the ability to lead and direct the Council's legal service is of paramount importance.

For an informal discussion please telephone Mr. R. A. Benge on 01-466 3123 extension 382.

Application forms available from the Director of Personnel and Secretariat, Town Hall, Mare Street, E8 1EA, or telephone 986 7539 (24 hour answering service) quoting reference BF316/T. Closing date 14 April 1982.

An Equal Opportunity Employer
We welcome applications from registered disabled people.

Legal Executive

£9,970-£12,073

The Post Office is seeking a legal executive for its Solicitor's Office. The vacancy exists in the Conveyancing Department, London, and is open to both men and women.

Duties: The successful candidate will work under the direction of one of the Solicitors in the Department. Amongst other conveyancing and associated matters he/she will be responsible for the drafting and interpretation of documents and for giving legal advice upon property matters. The post also carries the responsibility of management of some staff.

Qualifications: Applicants are required to be a Fellow of the Institute of Legal Executives with about 4 years practical experience of conveyancing.

In addition to the salary quoted London weighting will be paid. There is an excellent leave allowance and a contributory pension scheme.

Application forms can be obtained from Miss A. Ransom, PP8.1, Room 319, Post Office Headquarters, St. Martins-le-Grand, London EC1A 1HQ.

The closing date for applications is 15 April 1982.

The Post Office

Solicitor

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Above all you must be adaptable and be able to communicate complex ideas in basic terms, so if you want more information about the vacancy, please write giving brief details of your career to date to —

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Lloyds & Scottish Finance Ltd.,
Carrington House,
130 Regent Street,
London W1R 5FE

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This appointment is open to men and women.

Amersham

Legal appointments also on page 19

RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES

AFTERNOON DELIGHT: Vegetarian required. See part-time vac. FRIDGE REPAIRING: Graduate required by leading Cammidge Toiletries Co. Work in Kent. Field Supervisor: spending £200k on new kitchen. Details to Mr M. L. Roberts, Eurocamp Travel, Knaresborough, North Yorkshire, YO6 1AA.

EDUCATIONAL

HIGHEST QUALITY FRENCH language school children. 27 Mare Green Rd, Bournemouth. Tel: 01202 52551 ext 2.

PHYSIO THERAPY SUPERVISOR: 3rd Floor, 125-127, 125-127, 125-127.

EDUCATIONAL COURSES

COMPUTER PROGRAMMING Courses: Small classes, evening and weekend courses. Call LSI College, London 01753 1504 or 408 0481 or Brighton 0273 722060

BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

PEOPLE

'Takeover' proves us right

Forsaking our customary modesty, I can disclose that Nicholas Fleming's latest novel *Takeover*, due out next Monday, takes a speculative story in *The Times Business News* as its starting-point. Fortunately for our reputation, the story turns out to be true.

The distinguished City merchant bank is heading for disaster. To make matters worse, its major American investment is on the verge of bankruptcy. The shares plummet, leading to a run on deposits and finally the threat of a takeover bid for the bank itself.



Fleming — a solid yarn.

I will not spoil the solid rather than gripping yarn by revealing how the day is saved and who saves it. Suffice to say that the pinstripe hero is not in the same league as James Bond, which may be an advantage. Fleming, 43, who lives and farms near Henley, Oxon., is keen to break the mould of his previous three books, which "followed in uncle's footsteps".

Uncle was, of course, the late Ian Fleming, the writer of the *James Bond* novels. Nicholas Fleming's cousin Robert Fleming and Co., and assisted him with *Takeover*. None of the events in *Takeover* is based on that bank's activities, he says. Naturally.

Well-heeled veteran

Like most ex-soldiers, Philip Birch remembers his army boots with affection and hatred. These days, his relationship with them is more straightforward. He has just marched. Ward White, the international footwear group of which he is chairman and managing director, into a £2m contract with the Ministry of Defence.

● Social democracy appears to be making its mark in the blue-blooded ranks of the City's top merchants. Morgan Grenfell last year Mr Roy Jenkins, who this week votes at the Hillhead by-election, joined the board of Morgan Grenfell Holdings. His experience has proved of great value and chairman Lord Catto in his annual report. So will Morgan Grenfell, which contributed £12,500 to the Tory party in 1980 and a further sum in 1981, help fund the new centre party? "We are thinking of making contributions to the SDP," says Mr Bill Mackworth-Young, vice chairman of Morgan Grenfell Holdings.

Spending money like water

John Elfed Jones has got himself a good deal as the new chairman of the Welsh Water Authority. He will be paid £20,540 for this three-day-a-week job which he takes over on June 1, the salary for which has trebled in less than four years.

In 1978 the salary for Elfed Jones's predecessor, T. M. Hayden Rees had been £6,403 but according to Authority accounts it then jumped to £10,709 and then in 1979 to £14,550 and by last year it was £19,162.

Although the chairman's salary had more than trebled, the Authority's other employment costs have gone up by only three-quarters from £25 million to £44 million — in a period when the Authority has made losses totalling £15 million and is considering increasing water charges by a fifth.

Nicholas Cole

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mr J. G. Quinton (director and senior general manager of Barclays Bank) has been elected chairman of the chief executive officers' Committee of the Committee of London Clearing Bankers, with effect from April 1. Mr Quinton succeeds Mr S. J. Graham (director and group chief executive of Midland Bank).

Mr G. M. Gill will be appointed head of the foreign exchange division of the Bank of England to succeed Mr J. L. Sangster on his retirement in November. Mr Gill is at present chief manager responsible for banking and credit markets.

Mr Peter Gray and Mr John Milham have been appointed to the board of Istock Building Products.

Women and blacks in the USA fear job cutbacks. Bailey Morris reports

Last in, first out: bad for minorities

Washington. The past turbulent year in the United States has confirmed one of the worst fears of women and minorities — that they will be the first to be laid off in periods of economic recession.

Despite a decade of what are known as Affirmative Action Programs (job quotas for minorities) and unprecedented employment gains, new figures show that the career and salary prospects of women and minorities are beginning to slip backwards, ebbing with the strong economic tide which has flattened employment in America generally.

This is the dismal conclusion of leaders of more than a dozen women's organizations who converged on Washington last week to launch a national campaign to fight for jobs and "economic justice" for women.

The unravelling of a decade of widely heralded action programmes — in which the number of American working women grew to well over 40 million, or more than 50 per cent of all women in the United States — has been caused by employers reverting to the traditional seniority system.

In other words, the last workers to be hired are now the first to be fired. The result is redundancy for a disproportionate number of women and blacks who fought their way up to lower management positions during the 1970s.

This pattern is particularly evident in federal and state bureaucracies, which traditionally have been one of the most important job sources for women and minorities.

A new congressional study shows, for example, that women managers in federal agencies are being laid off at a rate more than double that of their male counterparts. And that a half times as many women as men are being laid off in the private sector.

The US Bureau of National Affairs, an organization which charts national trends and gathers regional statistics, recently published a series of pamphlets exposing the imbalance in layoffs as a problem in cities as diverse as Boston, Los Angeles, Detroit and even Kalamazoo.

So serious is the problem at a time when unemployment among young black people is approaching 40 per cent and the number of US households headed by women has swelled more than 75 per cent since 1960 to close to 20 per cent of the total, that it



Upholding women's rights in Washington, USA

has created a rift in the traditional alliance between minority groups and organized labour.

The last in/first out rule in America is now under attack, prompting a spate of lawsuits across the country as women and minorities fight back against the entrenched seniority system in organized labour.

"Until the recession civil rights groups and organized labour were working very closely together. Now, when you have to deal with the question of what to do when the jobs have to be reduced there is less accord," says Mr Thomas Atkins, General Counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People.

There administration has pretty well abandoned the new constituencies such as



Chicago workers: blacks may be one of the first groups to suffer in the recession

women and blacks," says Senator Robert Packwood, chairman of the Republican Policy Committee.

"We're in a crisis. Women are so terrified of losing their jobs they won't speak up about such things as equal salaries or advancement," says Ms Sandra Porter, executive director of the National Commission of Working Women.

She says that history proves that the gains made by American women over the past decade are fragile and must be fought for in order to avoid the inevitable backsliding which has followed every period of gain made by women.

"During every period of war as far back as the Civil War, women have surged into the workforce only to be expelled from it as soon as the men returned from fighting to take up their jobs again," she says.

Women's groups are particularly fearful that the new breed of female executives will increasingly be blocked from advancement in Corporate America which they have only begun to penetrate in the last decade.

Although it is still too soon to give a detailed breakdown of the effects of recession on women in management it is nonetheless true that the greatest number of female executives are concentrated in the softer public relations and service positions. These generally are the first to go, say a spokesman for Catalyst Inc., a New York management consultancy which specializes in placing women in management positions.

It is also true that women no longer enjoy the unique support and encouragement they formerly enjoyed among top American male managers during the peak of the "affirmative years" of the 1970s.

Then, not a month went by, without the announce-

ment of some new "first" achieved by a woman, whether it be the first woman governor of the American Stock Exchange or the first woman corporate secretary of a Fortune 500 firm, or the first woman to negotiate the corporate salary of \$100,000 a year plus benefits.

But these female role models, no matter how impressive, still accounted for only a tiny proportion of all working women in the United States.

The vast majority of them were concentrated in lower paying clerical, service and factory jobs.

At last count, 80 per cent of all American working women remained in these positions and only 20 per cent were counted as professionals, and this classification included nurses, teachers, and others in the traditional female jobs.

Only one per cent of the 44 million working women in America have made it into non-traditional, highly paid corporate management positions and it now appears, with recession, that their number is dwindling.

"Minorities have always had a problem and therefore few expectations," the tragedy in America now is that the women, particularly women who head households, have begun to have expectations which may not be fulfilled, resulting inevitably in some horrible form of

social confrontation," says Ms Porter.

The first signs of conflict have already begun to emerge as women in the workforce become increasingly hostile towards each other, resulting in a new, divisive relationship between the non-professional support staff and female managers.

"There is a new tension between management and non management women which could become very serious if not nipped in the bud," says Ms Fleming, executive director of Wider Opportunities for Women, a national organization which trains women for non-traditional work.

The source of this growing hostility can be traced largely to the lower-paid women who see their opportunities for advancement drying up as the economy declines.

Increasingly, these women are turning against the favoured ones, per cent of female managers and professionals who have achieved salaries and positions denied the rest.

"The sentiment that it is better to have a man as a boss than a woman boss is being heard with growing frequency in our organization," said Ms Porter.

"As the recession begins to affect their husbands, fathers or sweethearts, these women are less and less willing to see other women receive the choice jobs."

THE UNEMPLOYED IN AMERICA

	1972	1980	Feb 1981	Feb 1982
BLACK MEN				
TOTAL EMPLOYED	4.3m	4.7m	5.1m	5.2m
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	11.1%	15.6%	13.4%	17.7%
WHITE MEN				
TOTAL EMPLOYED	45.8m	50.3m	50.1m	50.6m
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	N.A.	6.3%	6.5%	8%
BLACK WOMEN				
TOTAL EMPLOYED	3.4m	4.4m	4.9m	5m
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	12.1%	14.5%	12.9%	14.3%
WHITE WOMEN				
TOTAL EMPLOYED	27.3m	36m	38.1m	38.3m
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	N.A.	7.1%	5.9%	7%

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

The big screen craftsmen with a 30-second start

MARKETING AND ADVERTISING: BEHIND THE CAMERA

By Torin Douglas

Chariots of Fire, which last week won the British Academy Award for the best film of 1981, has catapulted its director, Hugh Hudson, into the top league of international film directors.

Yet chances are that the film will not get as large an audience as some of Hudson's previous films, which have regularly been screened on television over the past few years.

They include the black-and-white "Cobra" commercial for Courage, Best Bitter for the "Ski Lodge" commercial for Cinnabar, starring Joan Collins and Leonard Rossiter, and a comparative epic in a world where the norm is 30 seconds, the two-minute commercial for the Fiat Strada, in which robots assemble the car to the accompaniment of Figaro's music from Rossini's *Barber of Seville*.

Hudson is the latest in a growing line of directors who have found big screen fame after years spent learning their craft in the demanding — and lucrative — world of television commercials.

His illustrious predecessors include Adrian Parker, whose most memorable commercials include the one in which a man selects a hat purely by the size of its brim to protect his cigar from the rain, and Ridley Scott, best known for the nostalgic, beautifully filmed commercials for Movis.

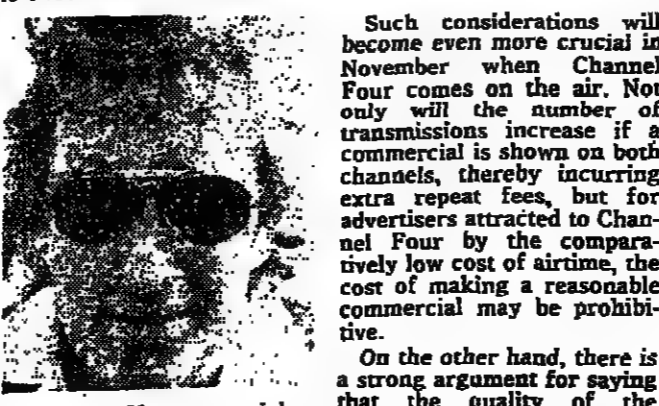
Parker found fame with films such as *Bugsy Malone* and *Midnight Express*, Scott with *The Duellist* and *Alien*, and the net result is that they and Hudson are now lost to advertisers, so busy are they with their feature film schedules.

"They've definitely left a hole," says John Webster, executive creative director of one of London's top television advertising agencies, Boase Massimi Pollitt. "We were spoiled by them — they were immensely talented. There is still a raft of pretty good directors, but I don't think there's anyone to compete with them."

It was Mr Webster who hired Mr Hudson to make the "Gercha" commercial, which recreates a 1920s pub atmos-



TICKLING THE IVORIES IN THE COURAGE BEST BITTER TELEVISION COMMERCIAL. BELOW: Hugh Hudson, the man who made the film and went on to direct Chariots of Fire.



well over 100 commercials a year, their earning potential is considerable.

These sums, of course, are considerably less than the cost of buying the airtime to transmit the commercial, which often runs to over £50,000 per 30-second showing. Nevertheless, there are signs that advertisers are less willing to pay such production costs for commercials than they once were, particularly since Equity renegotiated the repeat fee arrangement for its members' appearances in commercials, considerably increasing the cost of using actors.

up and coming directors are quite in the same league of Parker and Hudson.

However, other creative directors believe that the departure of some of the top men has opened up the way for exciting new talent. "I don't think that their going has harmed the business," says Len Weinreich, creative director of Wasey Campbell Ewald and president of the Advertising Creative Circle.

"The trouble is that when directors become fashionable in advertising, everyone writes commercials for them to direct and everything looks exactly the same. I don't believe you should write a commercial with a particular director in mind — you should write it, and then look around for the best director for that commercial."

Mr Weinreich welcomes the success that the commercials directors have had in feature films.

Already other successful advertising directors, such as Adrian Lyne, who made the recent award-winning Cointreau commercial, and Peter Webb, who directed the John Smith's Yorkshire Bitter series, are making feature films as younger directors are finding opportunities as a result of the gaps they have left.

The discipline required to tell a story and build an atmosphere within a 30-second commercial is invaluable training for a director, though the transition from 30 seconds to 90 minutes can be daunting. "It's difficult to go straight from one to another," Peter Webb told the magazine *Creative Review*, which recently ran a series on the commercials directors.

"It's like being a world champion sprinter and then they suddenly put you into the mile. You're struggling a bit," said Mr Webb.

Hugh Hudson disagreed: "To me it was like being let out of prison, frankly. I felt I was in clover and really enjoyed doing it."

On the other hand, there is a strong argument for saying that the quality of the commercials on Channel Four, the upmarket channel, should be higher than those on the existing ITV channel.

If advertisers are to be lured away from the affluent environment of the colour magazines, they will want to produce commercials with a similar quality feel to the double-page spreads they produce for the Sunday supplements.

For such advertisers, the directors who have been wooed away to make feature films will be a sad loss. Many agency creative directors agree with Mr Webster's assessment that none of the

Business Editor

Can Opec hold the line?

Contrary to the fears of some and the hopes of others, the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) is not yet defunct. Given the oil producers' internal differences and some of their immediate financial difficulties, the most remarkable feature of their emergency meeting in Vienna last weekend is that they reached any agreement.

From their point of view, their decision to place a new ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day on production is a brave stab at ending the world glut and reaffirming their hold on an ever turbulent market. Possibly it has an outside chance of working. But the odds that oil prices will have to weaken further than they have already are still running strongly in our favour.

What happens next depends partly on the physical dictates of supply and demand, and partly on the psychology of the oil market. The latter is by no

imbalance in the world of market underlines the fact that Opec's leaders know the market is not yet back on their side. Three years ago, Opec produced more than 60 per cent of the world's oil supplies. Today, its share is 17.5 million barrels a day out of 46 million barrels a day — or less than 40 per cent.

GDP Yardsticks

The latest figures on output confirm the picture which has been emerging of a slow recovery. The Central Statistics Office has slightly scaled down its estimate of recovery last summer, but has produced the same estimate for output in the final quarter of 1981 as it published last month. The first estimate of the output measure just fractionally below its level in the final quarter of 1980. But the other two measures of Gross Domestic Product are telling a much more optimistic story.

The expenditure estimate is showing a 0.8 per cent rise and the income estimate is on a par with the equivalent period in 1980. What has happened is that the recession the output measure has been painting a gloomier picture of what is happening than other estimates, especially the expenditure series.

As the economy picks up, we would expect this to go into reverse, with the output measure being more bullish and the expenditure data giving a gloomier picture.

This could have an important impact on the way the government sees the economy. The output measure is published earlier than the rest and tends to be perceived as the best guide. So over the next year, it is likely to feel as if the economy is growing faster than the 1½ per cent growth which the Chancellor forecast.

TSBs The next stage

Who owns the Trustee Savings Bank? In 1981, nobody does. But the TSBs are trying to come up with a more satisfactory answer to enable them to complete the transition to the private sector.

The TSB Group has been undergoing a radical transformation in recent years. The 1976 Trustee Savings Bank Act set the scene for the TSBs to become the "third force" in United Kingdom banking creating a unique federal structure of 16 regional TSBs around a central board of directors. However, the problem of ownership still remains to be solved before the TSBs can seek enabling legislation to complete the transition to full banking status in the private sector and away from the Treasury, which now controls them.

Although the TSBs, with balance sheet footings of some £6,000, have no accumulated surplus of some £600m. But as unincorporated societies, nobody actually owns them. Furthermore, some of the regional banks are very independently minded.

Keen to complete the transition to the private sector, the TSBs are trying to come up with an answer to their constitutional muddle by September to allow time for legislation. This might involve regional banks in the Midlands, covering England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland — owned by a holding company. But if, say, the central board, which is a statutory corporation, became the group holding company, this still leaves the problem of who owns the central board and to whom it should be accountable when it moves to the private sector.

The TSB itself appears to favour some form of mutual ownership of trust involving depositors. But finding the right formula is a complex and tricky problem.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	Divs	Yld %	P/E	Vol	Traded
129	100	Ass Brit Ind CULS	129	—	10.0	7.8	—	—	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	75	—	4.7	6.4	11.6	16.0	—	—
51	33	Armitage & Rhodes	45	—	4.3	6.6	3.8	8.5	—	—
205	187	Bardon Hill	189	—	9.7	4.9	3.7	11.8	—	—
107	100	CCL 11% Conv Pref	107	—	15.7	14.7	—	—	—	—
104	63	Deborah Services	63	—	6.0	9.5	3.1	5.9	—	—
131	97	Frank Horsell	127	—	6.4	5.0	11.4	23.5	—	—
83	39	Frederick Parker	78x	—	6.4	8.2	4.0	7.6	—	—
78	46	George Blair	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	Ind Proc Castings	96	+1	7.3	7.6	6.9	10.4	—	—
102	100	Isis Conv Pref	109	—	15.7	14.4	—	—	—	—
113	94	Jackson Group	97	—	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.9	—	—
130	108	James Burrough	114	—	8.7	7.6	8.3	10.5	—	—
334	248	Robert Jenkins	250	+2	31.3	12.5	3.5	8.8	—	—
64	51	Scruttons "A"	64	—	5.3	8.3	9.8	9.1	—	—
222	159	Torday & Carlisle	159	—	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5	—	—
115	100	Twinklark	114	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	Twinklark 15% ULS	79x	—	15.0	18.9	—	—	—	—
44	25	Unilock Holdings	25	—	3.0	12.0	4.5	7.6	—	—
103	73	Walker Alexander	79	—	6.4	8.1	5.2	9.2	—	—
263	212	W. S. Yeates	229	+1	13.1	5.2	4.3	8.8	—	—

Prices now available on Prestal page 48146

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Barclays	13%
BCCI	13%
Consolidated Crds	13.5%
C. Hoare & Co	13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

* 7 day deposit on sum of £10,000 up to £50,000 11% £50,000 and over 11.5%

SPORT

RUGBY UNION

Feast with 495 courses

By Peter Marson

As night follows day, so Rosslyn Park perform their annual small miracle at Roehampton and its environs over the next four days when 250 of the leading rugby-playing schools wrestle for survival through a total of 495 matches.

The national schoolboy seven-side tournament, now in its forty-fourth year, kicks off this morning on KCS Old Boys' ground on the Kingston bypass at a time when students of gastrology will be musing over their black coffee and discussing the merits of kippers and kedgeree.

Playing in groups of five, 85 schools will have negotiated four rounds in the open tournament by this evening, with group winners jostling for a place in the final tomorrow (6.20) at Roehampton.

Also tomorrow 44 schools start out in the junior schools (under 13) tournament and 75 more in the Festival, which is for one-term rugby schools only. On Thursday it is all change for All Hallows and Terra Nova as 40 preparatory schools swerve and dummy their way to the lie in their own mini festival.

By 12.30 today we shall have had our first look at St Edwards, Liverpool, Sevenoaks, the holders, Cowley and Llandovery.

Cousins and Curry return to the competitive stage

Robin Cousins and John Curry are returning to competition. The former world ice skating champion will take part in a professional circuit of competitions with prize money of £5,000 at stake in each contest.

Plans for the new competition were revealed at Heathrow Airport yesterday by Cousins as he flew to Montreal to take part in the first event this weekend.

Boarding a Concorde flight he said: "It's true to say that I miss the old feeling of competition. It's been two years since my last top class contest and I guess I miss the adrenalin and tension of

competition. This will be a chance to put myself back into competition against all of the top professional skaters from all over the world." Curry, though, will not compete for prize money.

Asked if he had any regrets about turning professional he said: "No — none whatsoever." If the first competition in Montreal is a success, seven more events are planned in Canada, seven in the United States and others in the Far East and Europe. The circuit will initially involve 15 of the top men skaters and the women's circuit will include the top three, Janet Lynn, Dorothy Hannill and Peggy Fleming.

"Each contest will be similar to the Olympics or world championships but there will be no compulsory figures — which is great from my point of view. There is \$10,000 in prize money for the first event and the others will be similar," Cousins said.

"The first one is to see what response there is for a professional circuit. It is a success the other events will go ahead. I will be competing in the first one but plan to exhibit in some of the others. John Curry is just exhibiting in Montreal."

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Encouraging more sports sponsorship

More than £1bn of possible sponsorship in British sport is to be tapped in a new scheme launched by the Sports Council and the Central Council of physical recreation yesterday.

Called the Sports sponsorship advisory service, the aim is to increase commercial involvement in sport in this country.

Last year 700 companies invested more than £50m in British sport but marketing executive Derek Etherington, in charge of the new venture, believes the possibilities of expansion are almost limitless.

"For every company involved in sports sponsorship there are 200 who are not," Etherington said. "So if we can get a limited number of new companies involved in sponsorship in this country could boom."

Already 1,300 letters have been sent to leading companies inviting discussion for possible sponsoring and the hope is that investment in British sport could be doubled within a year.

The new scheme has three aims — to involve new companies investing in sport, to encourage existing sponsors to widen their

involvement into other areas of sponsorship and to widen coverage of sport on television.

Etherington said that last year there were 1,831 hours of sport on British television but that time was dominated by six sports — horse racing, cricket, soccer, tennis, snooker and golf — which accounted for 70 per cent of the total coverage.

Snooker and darts were the two sports that made a major advance on television in the past year while equestrianism and Rugby League lost ground.



Curry: just exhibiting in Montreal



Cousins: adrenalin is flowing again

Fog may clear in time for a side view of the last four

By Rex Bellamy

The struggle to win first prizes of £2,500 and £300 has been reduced to four players of each sex in the Patrick Tournament at the Chichester Festival Theatre. The pairings for this evening's semi-finals are Jahangir Khan v Qamar Zaman, Hidayat Jahan v Geoff Hunt, Ruth Strauss v Lisa Orie, and Susan Cogswell v Vicki Cardwell, formerly Miss Hoffmann.

Miss Strauss was not seeded and Miss Cogswell was seeded only fifth but there is not much to choose between Miss Strauss, Martine Le Moignan (the seed she beat) and Miss Orie — all teenagers and all British. Nor could Miss Cogswell's win over Angela Smith be regarded as surprising, though 9-5, 9-3, 9-0 was unexpectedly convincing.

Other than the presence of the leading contenders for the forthcoming British championships, the most interesting feature of the tournament was the introduction, on Sunday, of the Swedish Trans Wall court, made of a material called Plexiglass. This permitted viewing through the side wall, as well as the back wall. The entire structure looked rather like a large greenhouse, with a flat roof.

The court had been shipped from Stockholm and had previously made a round trip to Cologne. All this shunting about

probably had something to do with the fact that the walls were scratched, smeared and also bore ball marks. The result was a disappointing foggy effect that often made the flight of the ball difficult to follow. But the organizers and technical staff have had a day and a half in which to tackle an unusually tricky exercise in window-cleaning.

A further handicap, inevitable when squash is played on stage, is that the referee and marker are badly positioned: in this case, on the seventh row of the stalls. This, together with the fact that their view through the back wall falls short of the desirable clarity, makes their task uncommonly difficult, and the players, well aware of this, therefore have less confidence than usual in close decisions.

The organizers nevertheless deserve praise for their enterprise in taking the game a bold stride forward, and the spectacle. The playing conditions are good, strokes hit to a tight length are well-rewarded, and the view through the side wall has added a new and often breathtaking dimension to the game's entertainment value. The best view of all is from the balconies beyond the side walls, because downward sight-lines mean that the ball is easy to follow against



Jahangir Khan — faces Qamar Zaman in semi-final

the solid background of the door. In short, this brave experiment is, for all its imperfections, an exciting advance, and a proud place, among Britain's participant sports. It may never achieve similar prominence as a spectator sport, except on television, but it is clearly breaking through what were formerly regarded as the boundaries of the possible.

ATHLETICS

London Mile road race planned for next year

From Norman Fox, Athletics Correspondent, Rome, March 22

A decision by the International Amateur Athletic Association that this weekend has substantially improved the chances of a London Mile road race, taking place next year, possibly also along the Embankment and finishing at the House of Parliament.

Although no official approaches have yet been made to the British Athletics or government authorities, the idea of a race similar to New York's Fifth Avenue Mile is unlikely to be opposed by the IAAF until now they have been fearful that such races would be treated too seriously with promoters claiming world records.

After meeting here, they concluded: "The committee sees no threat, if correctly scheduled in relation to the key dates of the track and field season, in staging popular road races over a distance of 10,000 metres or less, e.g. the Fifth Avenue Mile, New York. Such races which attract thousands of spectators, can provide a very positive means of promotion for track and field athletics."

Not surprisingly the plan for a London Mile comes from the organizer of the New York City Marathon and marathon races, Fred Lebow who was one of many organizers and promoters who used the world cross country championships as a market place for the mile race at Eugene, Oregon, bargaining over future events.

The energetic Mr. Lebow generally manages to put his ideas into practice. He now wants to see a world wide series of road mile events.

Already he is working on a Paris Mile with television coverage almost secured, and other races are scheduled for Baltimore, Rome and Tokyo. In London he would like to use the Mall or Piccadilly but the police are more likely to give permission for the Embankment.

The public would expect a London Mile to include Steve Owen and Sebastian Coe, but year over entries for the Fifth Avenue Mile but withdrew because of a virus. However, Mr. Lebow said the appearance of Coe and Owen meeting anywhere to his mile series, indeed it could be an embarrassment if the crowds were too big to handle.

It seems that the initial excitement over the possibility of Coe and Owen meeting anywhere has faded, at least in the eyes of television companies. Whereas the McCormack organization was understood to be talking of a \$1m North American contract for television rights for the proposed three race series, the price has come down to \$250,000. CBS have agreed to pay \$170,000 for the mile race at Eugene, Oregon, on September 25.

HOCKEY

UAU are best prepared and have widest range

By Sydney Friskin

Universities Athletic Union are strongly fancied to retain title at Lord's on February 22, are in their midlife strength, is provided by Keith Rowley, Lillyman and Vartan. Clift, Maskery and possibly others should be among the goals. Their defence, too, is solid and reliable and they should win this pool easily.

Cambridge, who beat Oxford 4-1 in the final on February 22, are fielding more or less the same side and will look to Lewis, Gregory and Atkinson to do the front running and to Walker and Miles to set up the attacks. In one of the later matches today they will meet Oxford, who will need to play better in attack if they intend to avenge their defeat. They must hope for better things from Black Lawless and Robinson.

In Yellowless Scotland have a tower of strength at the back and their side look well balanced. London are the weakest of the four and will have to play extremely well to qualify.

VOLLEYBALL

Home advantage told in the international series between England and Scotland at the weekend. The Scots women travelled to the Midlands and lost 2-0 twice, and the English men were routed 3-0 by the Border on Saturday and Sunday.

For them it was the same old story of lack of success in Scotland: it is 12 seasons now without a win for them there. On Saturday at Grampouth, before a capacity crowd of around 700, the Scots won 3-1 (4-15, 5-12, 8-15-2) for the international Red Cross Trophy, and after the second set were well on top.

Jim Cowper, of MIM, the Scottish champion club, was outstanding and was man of the match, while Steve Pincott, the English spiker, was outstanding in the first set but faded and did not look match fit.

On Sunday at Irvine, before another full house, the Scots found it even easier, winning the Red Cross international 3-0 inside an hour (15-1, 15-12, 11). It was hardly the best preparation for the English Cup in April.

England's only crumb of comfort was that their junior men, after losing 3-0 on Saturday, won 3-2 on Sunday in a game lasting over two hours.

In the women's matches the English won 3-0 at Nottingham on Saturday and although all three games were close they never looked like losing. Ann Jarvis, England's most capped player, was outstanding on Saturday and Sunday, when the home side triumphed 3-0 again, at Leicester. Chris Hazell, the English captain and best attacker, also shone on Sunday.

CYCLING

Manchester are the hub

By John Wilcockson

Five riders from Manchester Wheelers have been chosen by the British Cycling Federation for the Great Britain and England teams in next month's Sealink international race.

Three riders from this sponsored club are in the top team, headed by Bob Downs, who lives at Basildon, Essex. Downs won the Sealink two years ago. With him in the team are his two club colleagues, Jeff Williams, who has won a Sealink stage in each of the past two years, and Steve Joughin, winner of the Grand Prix of Essex last Sunday.

Leader of the England team is the 1981 national champion, Mark Bell, now racing in France. He will be supported by two riders of great experience, Steve Poulter and John Cleworth, and the two other Manchester Wheelers, Des Fretwell and Peter Longbottom. The race starts in Oxford on April 19 and after a channel crossing the final four stages take place in England, finishing in Manchester on April 24.

GREAT BRITAIN: B. Downs (Essex), M. Bell (France), S. Joughin (Essex), J. Cleworth (Essex), D. Fretwell (Essex), P. Longbottom (Essex), S. Poulter (Essex).

ENGLAND: M. Bell (Essex), J. Cleworth (Essex), P. Longbottom (Essex), S. Poulter (Essex), D. Fretwell (Essex), B. Downs (Essex).

ALL MALT WHISKIES are good. A few, sublime. Among these, there is some gentlemanly jostling for pride of place.

The Old Contenders

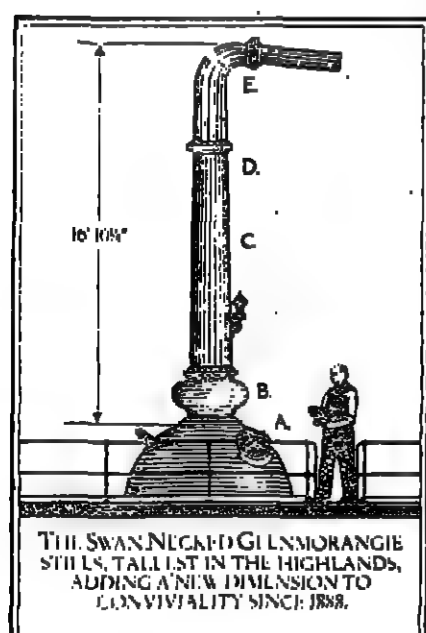
SOME POINT TO their product's mist-shrouded history; some to their peat and their barley; others yet to the chilly waters of the burn that feeds the distillery; or to the length of time the finished liquor matures and burgeons in its oaken bed.

Primus inter pares

ONLY ONE, HOWEVER, stands literally head and shoulders above the rest.

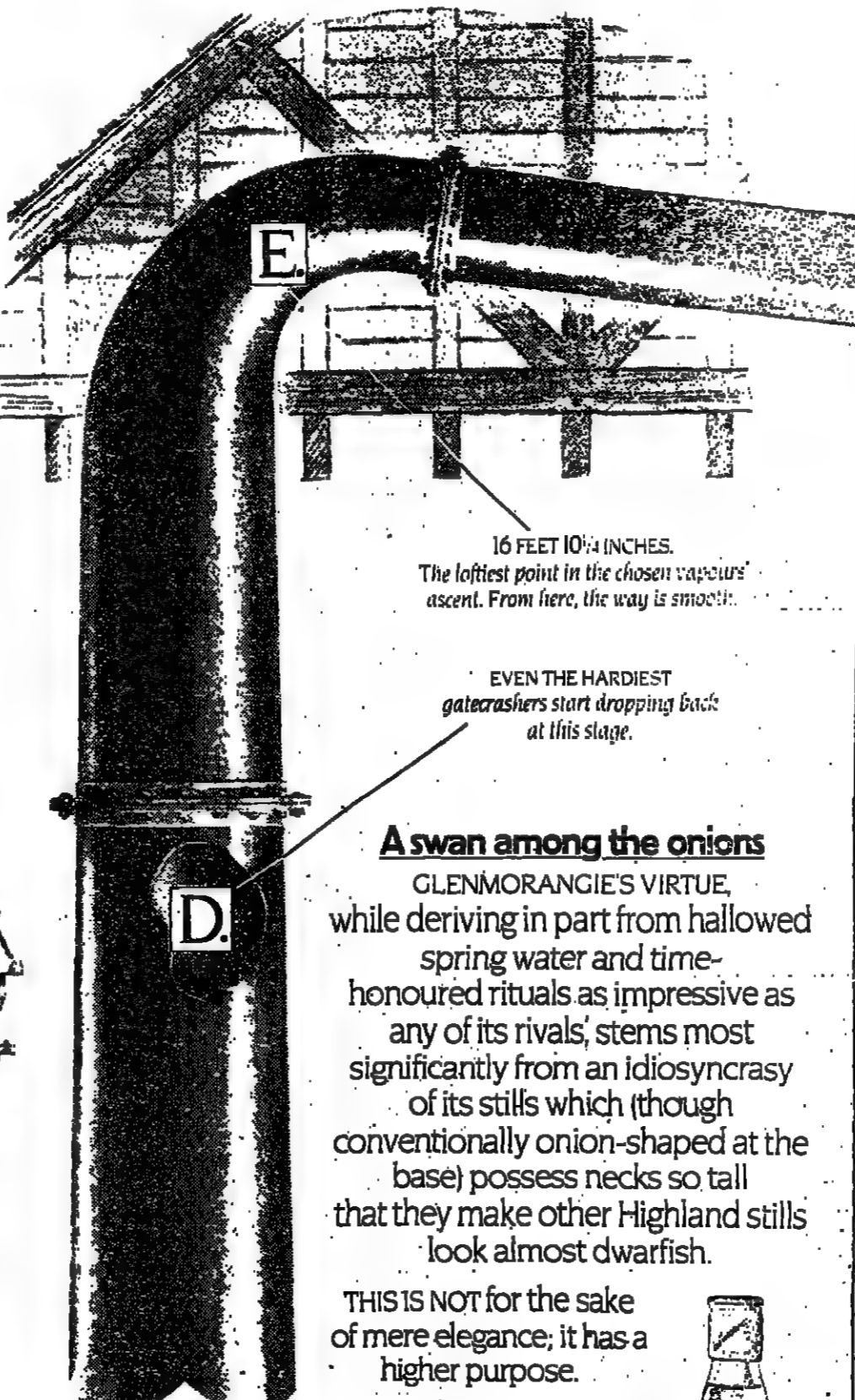
ITS NAME IS GLENMORANGIE, a saffron-gold malt of the most singular sweet-temper and purity.

AT THIS POINT most other Highland malt stills call it a day. But callow elements can still be ascending.



NOTE THE BULGE in the neck just above the main body of the still. It catches the crasser essences and returns them to the boiling.

THE HEART of the whisky-making process, the still itself, where the cherished ingredients seethe and jostle in anticipation of imminent lift-off.



A swan among the onions

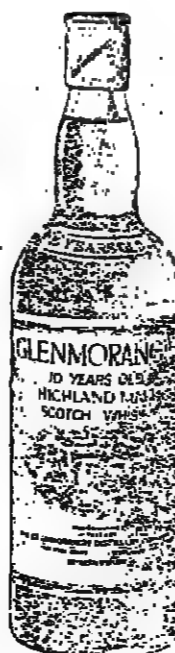
GLENMORANGIE'S VIRTUE, while deriving in part from hallowed spring water and time-honoured rituals as impressive as any of its rivals, stems most significantly from an idiosyncrasy of its stills which (though conventionally onion-shaped at the base) possess necks so tall that they make other Highland stills look almost dwarfish.

THIS IS NOT for the sake of mere elegance; it has a higher purpose.

The height of contentment

THE TALLER THE NECK of the still, the less can the heavier elements and grasser oils climb to mingle with the purer vapours that ascend to the top.

THE RESULT (after ten years' slumber in oaken casks) is a single malt whisky from which initiates obstinately refuse to be weaned, and to which newcomers vow dedication from the first uplifting bibble.



A little nearer heaven than other Malt Whiskies.

GLENMORANGIE

The Glenmorangie Distillery Company, Tain, Ross-shire. Established 1843

THE RACING INDUSTRY



THE FLAT: By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

English racing, as portrayed by the 1981 Flat season, appears to be in good order. More money than ever, ever increasing prize money, more horses ready to go to stud, but also the unproven yearling. Add to this the fact that attendances were reasonably stable (2,396,479 for 451 race days last season compared with 2,355,398 for 403 race days in 1980) and it seems that Flat racing has weathered the recession remarkably well.

But, sadly, all is not as rosy for this sport. The industry as a whole makes out well. Problems ahead. Prize money last season rose by £1,365,628 — from £12,633,000 to £13,998,628 — while the Horserace Betting Levy Board provided £5,616,240. Yet that increase only kept pace with inflation.

The Levy Board have increased their allocation by 13 per cent for the coming season which begins on Thursday, but a rise of more than 20 per cent is necessary for the real value to be restored to 1978 levels. That is as worrying as the knowledge that several leading trainers have had to increase their charges by as much as 20 per cent recently. One of our leading trainers did so because his accountant had just told him that he had made a loss of £27,000 on his fees in the last financial year.

The more you delve, the less healthy racing's finances look. That trainer whose business made a loss had to win £270,000 in prize money — a trainer officially receives 10 per cent of prizes — before his operation broke even.

At the sales last autumn many Flat race trainers bemoaned not only the lack of orders to buy yearlings but also the dwindling number of old-fashioned sporting English owners, who are not in it for the money — the chum who would have a horse in training in the same way that he would take a gun in a shoot or a rod on a river.

Arabs out for blood

Flat racing is passing through a period of considerable change. The sort of owner-breeder who was the backbone of the sport in the fifties, sixties and early seventies is now almost extinct. In his place are more and more Arabs.

The headline on an authoritative article covering one of last year's big sales, referring to Robert Sangster, the pools millionaire, claimed that only he "is in the Arab league". Mr. Sangster and a variety of partners have been responsible for a great deal of money being pumped into Anglo-Irish bloodstock during the last few years.

A year ago Christopher Stephenson, an estate agent who specializes in the buying and selling of studs and racing properties, forecast Arab interest on a quite unprecedented scale by the autumn — not just for the best land but also the best blood. And how right he was. During the sales the wags were saying that a bloodstock agent without an Arab in tow was not worth his salt.

It goes deeper than simply saying that by buying studs, as well as training, they are providing employment. The English owner can easily be tempted to sell to the United States or Ireland, where tax concessions make huge investments in the thoroughbred both easy and attractive. For example if you stand a horse at stud in Ireland the profits are not taxable as they are in England. The owner can afford to disregard even the highest offers from abroad.

To ensure that a horse of the highest calibre remains here these days, an English owner paying English taxes has to resort to syndication and even then the price paid may be out of all proportion and he may have to accept a bid on the American scale. But we know of one Arab owner who has decided that he is not prepared to retain the horse concerned. If that were to become a

A special investigation into how the sport of kings has survived the restraints of the recession and how the industry will meet the challenges of the future: Part 1

Rough ride ahead to keep the crowds

As a stamping ground the English racecourse has no equal. It is accepted that winning a top-class race here is one of the best ways of converting a basic asset into a valuable international commodity. The prize for the winning owner will vary from £20,000 to £100,000, but the real value of the victory is that the horse can then be worth millions.

Last year many horses were sold for astronomical sums — prices were dragged up and up by the strength of the dollar and American competitiveness. The Derby winner, Shergar, was syndicated for £10m and not long afterwards King's Lake was valued at the same figure. Both are now at stud in Ireland. Recitation and Master Willie were also sold at the United States for millions of dollars.

Public support for Flat racing stood up surprisingly well last season due in part to widespread press and television coverage, and because racing is a family sport — you are less likely to get mugged on a racecourse than at a football match. Another factor is the sport's own excellence. The racing public is a discerning one: the better the fare, the better the attendance.

Because Ascot, where quality is all, had excellent attendances, its authorities are poised to plough more and more back into the sport. Newbury, Newmarket, and the United Racecourses group, which comprises Ascot Park, Kempton Park and Epsom, reported less impressive attendances but encouraging revenue because more people patronised the more expensive enclosures.

A strict disciplinary code and rigid anti-doping measures are other reasons why English racing appeals to watching and betting public alike. There is scope for improvement in the detection and control of viral diseases. The Levy Board are the first to concede this and it is a prime reason for their need for more money. Research is a priority.

That is only right because nothing undermines the confidence of the investor, whether owner or better, than unhealthy horses. Equine disease destroys everyone's confidence and makes form meaningless. Last season the big sales run by Dick Hern and John Dunlop were brought to a standstill in the spring by a virus.

In an ideal world every course would have its own stable. Whether slightly bigger stalls than in England is more dangerous than it used to be. On the contrary, thanks to the constant vigilance of stewards, camera patrol films and the excellent headgear that jockeys wear, it is arguably safer.

Inevitably some will wonder whether the death of Joe Blanks after a fall at Brighton last summer and the serious injuries that meant that Flat racing in England is more dangerous than it used to be. On the contrary, thanks to the constant vigilance of stewards, camera patrol films and the excellent headgear that jockeys wear, it is arguably safer.



FACES TO WATCH

What Flat season could do without these elements? Above, the eager eyes of the crowd at Newmarket; left, Robert Sangster, the only owner in the Arab league, and right, Lester Piggott, soon to do battle for his eleventh championship.

would have prevented Lester Piggott nearly losing his ear in that horrible accident at the start of the 1981 season. Above last season from 32,486 runners there were only 19 breakouts from stalls (0.06 per cent) involving injuries to four jockeys. There were also seven reported accidents to handlers.

A committee has examined every aspect of starting stalls procedure as well as the stalls. Evidence and information was obtained from all sections of the British industry, the United States, Australia, France and Ireland. While declining to sanction the cost of newer and bigger stalls in the economic climate, the committee made a number of suggestions which the Jockey Club believe will substantially improve safety on racecourses this year.

Inevitably some will wonder whether the death of Joe Blanks after a fall at Brighton last summer and the serious injuries that meant that Flat racing in England is more dangerous than it used to be. On the contrary, thanks to the constant vigilance of stewards, camera patrol films and the excellent headgear that jockeys wear, it is arguably safer.

For once this year, arrangements between owners, trainers and their jockeys are much the same as 12 months ago. Before last season there was a seemingly endless game of musical chairs as jockeys were enticed to change stables. Like last season Lester Piggott, the champion, will ride for Henry Cecil; Walter Swinburn will be attached to Michael Stoute's stable; Greville Starkey to Guy Harwood; Joe Mercer to Peter Walwyn; Steven Cauthen to Barry Hills and Pat Eddery riding for Jeremy Tree whenever his contract with Vincent O'Brien permits.

Willie Carson, fit again, after his bad fall at York, will be Dick Hern's stable jockey again this season and as such he should have an excellent chance of winning a classic wearing the royal colours. The Queen's filly, Height of Fashion, is being tipped as the likely winner of the Oaks.

Jockeys in stable mood

The allocation of prize money, has caused some resentment. Objections have been expressed over the Levy Board's decision to pump still more into Pattern races are the 100 or so top-class races run annually — graded by their importance into groups one, two and three — which form the backbone of our racing calendar.

Critics say that Pattern races get enough help already; that they are well capable of standing on their own feet and by giving them more — an 8.9 per cent increase — the Levy Board are giving more to those who need it least. The counter argument is that having worked so hard to get the precious Pattern races, we must keep it all close. Now that it is accepted internationally, it helps provide comparisons at a time when trade in top class bloodstock worldwide is increasing.

Pattern races help to make the stars and it is the stars who help to fascinate and attract the public. If by giving more money to pattern races, it means success feeding off success, so be it. Far better a Flat racing season in this country with a strong backbone than one without.

Fontwell provide schoolboy treat

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Times have certainly changed since I was at school. In those far-off days the slightest interest shown in racing was frowned upon as I found out to my cost. However, at Fontwell Park today, visitors will find the sport sponsored by a local boys' school, Slindon College, where the headmaster, Paul Wright, takes the lead in encouraging his pupils not simply to take an active interest in the 'sport of kings', but also help with the day-to-day running of their stables, and the training of the 20 to 30 thoroughbred horses currently billeted there. They are trained by Nicholas Lee-Judson, who also doubles up as the chemistry master.

Today the school will be rooting for Ziparib and Wistington Joy, who will be carrying their hopes and their head's colours in the Slindon Scholars Novices' Steeplechase hurdle. Sadly, Boxfoot, their intended runner in the Slindon College Novices' Steeplechase is not able to take part after all, but they will have representatives in both the Munday Handicap Hurdle and the Madehurst Novice Hurdle. All in all, it should be a good outing.

Michael Dickinson, another of the heroes of this year's National Hunt Festival, expects Ballydonagh to win the Trent Handicap Steeplechase at Nottingham, even though he has not raced since the beginning of November.

Killer Shark seems likely to take the novices steeplechase, especially if he reproduces the form that saw him wait home at Towcester in February. The ground was very soft that day, and it is soft again now. Easter Express has only to run half as well as he did against Midnight Court at Wincanton 12 days ago to have the Cheltenham Hunters' Chase on his merits.

Upton Bishop should give his backers a good run in the handicap hurdle because he does not know how to run a bad race. Fontwell where he has won five times. Upton Bishop is trained not far from the course by Nadine Smith, who scored at Cheltenham last Thursday.

Fontwell Park

2.0 MUNDHAM HURDLE (Novices: £778; 2½m) (15 runners)

1 010300 DUBIOUS (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
2 021213 DUBIOUS (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
3 030000 ASPEN PLANE (P. Pollock) R. Howe 5-11-3
4 040000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
5 050000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
6 060000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
7 070000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
8 080000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
9 090000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
10 100000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
11 110000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
12 120000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
13 130000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
14 140000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
15 150000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4

2.30 CERTAIN JUSTICE CHASE (Handicap: £251; 2m 2½) (11)

1 100200 GUY FUSILLER (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
2 021213 DUBIOUS (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
3 030000 ASPEN PLANE (P. Pollock) R. Howe 5-11-3
4 040000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
5 050000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
6 060000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
7 070000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
8 080000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
9 090000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
10 100000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
11 110000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
12 120000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
13 130000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
14 140000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
15 150000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4

3.00 SLINDON SCHOLARS HURDLE (Novice selling handicap: £1,020; 2½m) (20)

1 100200 GUY FUSILLER (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
2 021213 DUBIOUS (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
3 030000 ASPEN PLANE (P. Pollock) R. Howe 5-11-3
4 040000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
5 050000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
6 060000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
7 070000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
8 080000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
9 090000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
10 100000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
11 110000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
12 120000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
13 130000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
14 140000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
15 150000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4

3.30 SLINDON COLLEGE CHASE (Novices: £1,744; 2m 2½) (12)

1 100200 GUY FUSILLER (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
2 021213 DUBIOUS (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
3 030000 ASPEN PLANE (P. Pollock) R. Howe 5-11-3
4 040000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
5 050000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
6 060000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
7 070000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
8 080000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
9 090000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
10 100000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
11 110000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
12 120000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4

4.0 MADEHURST HURDLE (Handicap: £1842; 2½m) (13)

1 100200 GUY FUSILLER (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
2 021213 DUBIOUS (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
3 030000 ASPEN PLANE (P. Pollock) R. Howe 5-11-3
4 040000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
5 050000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
6 060000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
7 070000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
8 080000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
9 090000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
10 100000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
11 110000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
12 120000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
13 130000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4

4.30 CHARLTON HUNTER CHASE (Handicap: £1,276; 3m 2½) (11)

1 100200 GUY FUSILLER (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
2 021213 DUBIOUS (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
3 030000 ASPEN PLANE (P. Pollock) R. Howe 5-11-3
4 040000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
5 050000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
6 060000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
7 070000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
8 080000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
9 090000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
10 100000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
11 110000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
12 120000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4

5.00 FONTWELL HURDLE (Handicap: £1,020; 2½m) (12)

1 100200 GUY FUSILLER (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
2 021213 DUBIOUS (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
3 030000 ASPEN PLANE (P. Pollock) R. Howe 5-11-3
4 040000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
5 050000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
6 060000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
7 070000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
8 080000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
9 090000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
10 100000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
11 110000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
12 120000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4

5.30 FONTWELL CHASE (Handicap: £1,020; 2½m) (12)

1 100200 GUY FUSILLER (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
2 021213 DUBIOUS (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
3 030000 ASPEN PLANE (P. Pollock) R. Howe 5-11-3
4 040000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
5 050000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
6 060000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
7 070000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
8 080000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
9 090000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
10 100000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
11 110000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
12 120000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4

6.00 FONTWELL HURDLE (Handicap: £1,020; 2½m) (12)

1 100200 GUY FUSILLER (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
2 021213 DUBIOUS (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
3 030000 ASPEN PLANE (P. Pollock) R. Howe 5-11-3
4 040000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
5 050000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
6 060000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
7 070000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
8 080000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
9 090000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
10 100000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
11 110000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
12 120000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4

6.30 FONTWELL CHASE (Handicap: £1,020; 2½m) (12)

1 100200 GUY FUSILLER (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
2 021213 DUBIOUS (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
3 030000 ASPEN PLANE (P. Pollock) R. Howe 5-11-3
4 040000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
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10 100000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
11 110000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4
12 120000 CHAMPION (C) (J. Haywood) M. Smith 5-11-4

The thrill of the chase still holds no parallel in sport

NATIONAL HUNT: By Michael Seely

To say that steeplechasing is a sport and that Flat racing is a industry is a cliché, but nevertheless true. The main difference is that there is no end product in the winter time.

For three years from 1964-65 Arkle dominated the scene and captured the public imagination as the greatest steeplechaser since Golden Miller. Yet after Arkle had packed a bone in his foot in the King George VI Steeplechase at Kempton Park the joy of the crowds was of no other use. He spent the rest of his days in honourable retirement at the home his owner, Anne, Duchess of Westminster, just a glimmer of memory to those who remembered him in his prime.

On the other hand every other which races on the flat has a residual value, be it a potential stallion, a prospect for jumping, or a specimen for export. The winner of three-year-old maiden race at Epsom in July, for example, will be worth £10,000 to the owner and the necessary and substance to be used as a hurdler.

The theme of money runs through the whole of the flat racing industry. The Such horses as Shergar, Reef, Brigadier Gerard, and others have been sold for millions of pounds. The winners of three-year-old races are sold for millions of pounds. The winners of three-year-old races are sold for millions of pounds.

Those who go steeplechasing are addicts and have a horse in their bones. Of those involved are trainers — the sport has its roots in the land and pastures of our forefathers. Most jockeys ride before they could and many of them are the background of the Cotswolds and situated just outside Cheltenham. It is not called

recovered from cancer and won the Grand National on Aldaniti.

The stories produced by steeplechasing are more improbable and exciting than those found in life itself. What could have been more incredible for example than the tale of Champion and Aldaniti; of the triumph of a Baltimore lawyer, Charlie Fenwick, on his father-in-law's horse, Ben Nevis, in the National Hunt year before? And for five years the entire nation identified with Red Rum, that incredible survivor who ducked and weaved his cunning path over the huge obstacles at Aintree for a record total of three wins and two seconds.

Mac Vidi — grand old man of steeplechasing

It is not only the Grand National that throws up such national treasures. Two seasons ago Mac Vidi, an ancient gelding who had been with two professional trainers before, was prepared for Miss Pam Neal on the slopes of Dartmoor to win seven handicaps and then to become the first 15-year-old to be placed in the Cheltenham Gold Cup. He finished third behind Tied Cottage but was eventually placed second on the disqualification of the winner.

This is one of the main attractions of steeplechasing. Training skills are not the prerogative of the chosen few and the affinity developed between Miss Neal and Mac Vidi on their lovely rides together helped the old horse to take on a new lease of life.

The season goes on for about 10 months and reaches its climax in March in the vast amphitheatre of Prestbury Park, framed against the background of the Cotswolds and situated just outside Cheltenham. It is not called



Festival for all: The glory of Cheltenham last week

£500,000. None of these find their way north of the Trent. However, no picture is entirely rosy. One gloomy aspect is that high-class steeplechasers are becoming harder to find, although there is an abundance of useful hurdlers. The reasons are twofold. Ireland used to be the main nursery of what is known in the trade as the "store horse". Nowadays the Irish cannot afford to keep more of their better horses to themselves, and they are also breeding fewer of them, because the returns on producing horses for the flat are quicker and infinitely more rewarding. The same is true in England.

As to the costs, suppose you buy an unbroken three-year-old for £10,000. It will be another three years or more before he will be ready to run over fences. So the initial payment is only a deposit. It will then cost another £4,000 a year or so before the finished article is produced. However, it is not like buying furniture on hire, as the racehorse is an extremely delicate animal. During that period he has to remain sound in wind and limb.

The richer owners on the flat able to sell their horses on, and they are also encouraged to breed them. The Levy Board, for example, help to

finance the National Stud, and there are also fillies' premiums for winners of that sex. The producer of prospective jumpers gets no assistance at all.

The distribution of prize money can be considered unfair on another count. No official figures are available but an informed source said that the amount of money now wagered on steeplechasing annually is within three and a half per cent of that bet on the flat. Judged on that basis alone, the so-called "lesser branch" of the industry is entitled to a larger slice of the cake.

As for the jockeys, our admiration for them is boundless. Men like the late Tim Brookshaw and John O'Neill, who made a successful return last December after a crippling fall on Simbad at Bangor in October 1980, possess courage, beyond belief. And yet only the top five make a fat living, with another 20 able to manage a decent wage.

TOMORROW: ECONOMICS OF RACING

FLAT SEAR

FLAT SEAR

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dation for executive in central

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FLAT SEAR

U.F.O. PRODUCTIONS LIMITED
The Companies Act, 1938
Raymond Mackay, Secretary,
47, The Arcade, 10, Baker Street,
London, W.1.
I have appointed LIQUIDATIONERS to receive and realise the assets of the above address. All debts in relation thereto must be paid by the above address.

M. H. MACHIN
LIQUIDATOR

VALUATION LIMITED
NOTICE IN HEREBY GIVEN that I have been appointed pursuant to Section 283 of the Companies Act, 1938, to act as the VALUERS of the CREDITORS of the above-named company with a view to the office of Liquidator carrying out the duties of the office. My office is at 12, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. I shall be available for consultation on Thursday, 12th May 1964, at 10.30 a.m. and on the following days at the same time. Persons desiring to be heard in connection with the above matter must do so by the 15th day of May 1964.

Mrs J. HENRY
Director

WORTHINGTON INTERNATIONAL SHIPWORTH LIMITED
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have been appointed pursuant to Section 283 of the Companies Act, 1938, to act as the VALUERS of the CREDITORS of the above-named company with a view to the office of Liquidator carrying out the duties of the office. My office is at 12, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. I shall be available for consultation on Thursday, 12th May 1964, at 10.30 a.m. and on the following days at the same time. Persons desiring to be heard in connection with the above matter must do so by the 15th day of May 1964.

R. J. JONES
Director

HEATING MATERIALS: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have been appointed pursuant to Section 283 of the Companies Act, 1938, to act as the VALUERS of the CREDITORS of the above-named company with a view to the office of Liquidator carrying out the duties of the office. My office is at 12, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. I shall be available for consultation on Thursday, 12th May 1964, at 10.30 a.m. and on the following days at the same time. Persons desiring to be heard in connection with the above matter must do so by the 15th day of May 1964.

FLAT SEAR

March 1962 at 7.00 o'clock in afternoon, for the purpose of voting in Sections 24 and 25 of the 11th day of March 1962.

J. GRETTON,
Director.

In the matter of the VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION of the
"HIGH COURT"
Company dated the 11th day of February 1962. Malcolm
James, of 11, St. Paul
House, 61, 57, Graham St.
London E.C.2, is the
representing LIQUIDATOR of
aforesaid Company whereas
Garetton, of aforesaid,
dated this 16th day of March
1962.

COMPANY NOTICES

**THE RIO TINTO ZINC
CORPORATION**

To the holders of Shares
of the Company.

Offers to acquire the fully
share capital of Tundun Reliance
Limited not already owned by
Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation have
been made by Morgan Grenfell
& Co. Limited, the holders of
Copies of the form of offer of
most information is desired
registered shareholders of RTZ
their information. Holders
share warrants in pursu-
ance of the notice. Holders
for their information should act

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
21 Abchurch Lane, 21 Abchurch
Lane, London, E.C.4
18th March, 1962

FLAT SEAR

[illegible]

FLAT SEAR

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FLAT SEAR

Edited by Peter Dear

enters Brian; 10.00 One Man's Variety.
10.00pm Simon Matthew from midnight.
10.00pm Truants' Hour; 2.00-5.00
You and the Night and the Music.

Radio 1

5.00am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read.
8.00 Simon Bates. 12.00 Davis Lee
Friday. 2.00pm Paul Oakenfold.
3.00pm The World's Best Peter Powell. 7.00
talkabout. 8.00 Davis Jensen. 10.00
John Peel. 12.00 midnight Close
Up. 1.00am 12.00 am With Radio
1. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00
am With Radio 2.

World Service

198C World Service can be received in
Western Europe on medium wave (848 kHz
1983) at the following times (GMT): 6.00
on weekdays. 7.00 World News. 7.30 Twenty-
four Hours. News Summary. 7.50 The
World.

[illegible]

GRANADA

As Themes except: 1.20 pm Granada Reports. 1.30 except *Exotic Escape*, 2.00 *Crown Court*, 2.30-2.45 *Old Sides*, 3.45-4.15 *The Larkins Family*, 5.15-5.45 *My Darling Sissy*, 6.00 *This Is Your Life*, 6.05 *Crossroads*, 6.30 *Granada*, 6.50 *Comedies*, 7.00-7.30 *My Little 1,35 Ladies*, 8.00 *12.05 am Late* from Two with Tim Rice, 12.30 *Closedown*.

HTV

As Themes except: 12.30 pm-1.00 *Joint points with Nation*, 1.20-1.30 *Joint points*, 3.45-4.15 *13 Clubs Family*, 5.10 *My Darling Sissy*, 5.20-5.45 *Crossroads*, 6.00 *Comedies*, 7.00-7.30 *My Little 1,35 Ladies*, 8.00 *11.35 Amazing Stars of Cinema: Magicians*, 12.05 *Closedown*.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

le HTV West closes: 9.35am-9.50 AM
Smyrna. 11.30-11.45 Aboi Wales.
2.00-12.10pm Tishuek. 4.15-4.45
Smyrna. 5.00-5.15 Aboi Wales. 5.00
Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales.
0.35 Amgueddfa Genedlaethol
Smyrna. 11.20 Just Desserts. 12.20am
closedown.

SCOTTISH

as Thames, except: 12.30 pm-1.00
Sardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News.
1.45-4.15 Looka Family. 5.10
Lifetime Wales. 8.20-8.45 Crocodores.
10.00-10.30 News. 10.30-11.00
Smyrna. 11.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00-7.30
Emeralds Family. 10.35 Highland
decides. 12.00-12.30 News. 12.30-1.00
Wales. 12.05 am 1982 Bullin's and
Pastors Stars. 12.30 Late Cat. 12.35
closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN ♀ STEREO
♂ BLACK AND WHITE IN REPEAT

Queen's Bench Division

Confusion over civil evidence in crown courts

the proceedings was regulation 14B of the Magistrates' Courts (Children and Young Persons) Rules 1970 (SI 1792).

Decided cases established that a parent had no right of appeal to the Crown Court if the Court of Appeal found that the Crown Court's decision was based on a statutory provision so permitted: see *In re A (Minors)* [1978] Fam 65. However, the Court of Appeal in *W v M* [1982] 1 All ER 1002, where a parent sought to appeal to the Crown Court on grounds of the child: see *B v Gloucestershire County Council* [1980] 2 All ER 466; and could do so even if the child was separately represented: see *C (Minors) v Martin* (The Times, February 12, 1982).

Where other parents who appeared in proceedings under regulation 14B of the 1970 rules could do more than was expressly provided for by the rules, it will be necessary to consider whether or decision in *R v Milton Keynes Justices, Ex parte R* [1979] 1 All ER 1002, where a parent sought to appeal to the Crown Court to quash the justices' decision refusing to allow her to cross-examine witnesses. The right to appeal was held to be exercisable by any parent who was not an ancillary of the parents' right to meet challenges against them.

Understandably, what was considered to be the present case was that a parent had a corresponding right to object to the admission of inadmissible evidence, and that it would be set aside if it was found that there was doubt that existed over the competence of a parent who appeared in the Crown Court on an appeal. Where the child was separately represented.

It was said in *Southwark London Borough Council v C (a Minor)* (The Times, February 12, 1982) that the child was not nevertheless act on behalf of the child.

But his Lordship did not regard that as concluding that a parent has a right to object to the admission of evidence, when those appearing for the child did not object.

Enough had been said to indicate how hopelessly inadequate the Magistrates' Court branch of the law, it demanded the attentions of the body responsible for revising procedure in the vitally important area which affected the status of children and the rights of their parents.

The present case could, fortunately, be decided on the merits without resolving those uncertainties.

His Lordship could assume, without deciding, that the strict rules of evidence applied to proceedings under section 1 of the 1969 Act in the Crown Court, and that a parent had sufficient interest in such proceedings to be able to insist on strict compliance with those rules.

In the circumstances of the case, it was held that the court could be exercised to refuse the order of censorship.

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